The Irish Times.
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. No 112. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED.......... £2 10 0 / UN-STAMPED..... 1 5 0} DUBLIN, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1859. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
First Appearance of Miss EMMA HEYWOOD—Engagement of Mr. Ellerton—Mr. Bruce Norton Every Night. First Appearance of Mr. Vivash.
On This (MONDAY) EVENING, Sept. 12th, 1859,
The performances will commence with the Melodrama of
PETER BELL, THE WAGGONER.
Baptiste ... ... Mr. Vivash.
Peter Bell ... ... Mr. B. Norton.
Martin ... ... Mr. Ellerton.
After which,
MIDAS.
Justice Midas ... ... Mr. H. Webb.
Apollo ... ... Miss E. Heywood,
With the songs of "The Minstrel Boy" and "The Harp that once thro' Tara's Hall,"
To be followed by the laughable Farce of
WIDE AWAKE.
William Snaffle ... ... Mr. W. Ellerton.
To conclude with the celebrated Drama of
THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.
Prices of admission.—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

ROTUNDA, DUBLIN—LAST WEEK
IMMENSE SUCCESS!!
THIS DAY, at Two and Eight o'clock,
THE AZTEC LILLIPUTIANS,
Patronised by her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, and nearly all the Crowned Heads of Europe. Will be seen with the Aztecs, Miss Flora, a full-grown Female of the
EARTHMEN TRIBE,
Three Feet Eight Inches in Height, from the Wilds of South Africa, in 1850. The Tribe to which she belongs subsist upon berries, plants, and insects. They have no language. They communicate with each other by signs and clucking. This is the only one ever seen in England. She has been taught to speak English and play the Piano.
Mr. CHARLES SINCLAIR, the great
VENTRILOQUIST!!!
Every Exhibition.
The Music with the Aztec Exhibition will consist of The Five Highland Bell Ringers in full costume.
Mr. SINCLAIR on the Ærial Flutina.
Pianoforte—Miss E. Butler; and Mr. J. Walter J. Morris on the Crystal Ophonic.
Admission to the Whole—Stalls, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 1s. Second Seats, 6d. See Bills.

NOTICE.---Vehicles to Todd, Burns, and Co., from Sackville-street, to proceed by Abbey-street or Britain-street in consequence of the temporary stoppage in Henry-street.
TODD, BURNS, & CO., MARY-STREET.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF IRELAND. SMALL PARCELS.
The following Reduced Rates are now charged for the Carriage of Parcels not exceeding 14lbs in weight and 5l. in value, subject to the undermentioned conditions:—

	£	s.	d.
For 50 Miles and under	0	0	6
Over 50 Miles and under 80	0	0	9
Over 80 Miles	0	1	0

The above Rates are from Station to Station only, and do not include Collection or Delivery. The Charges must be paid at the Forwarding Station.
The Parcels must be legibly endorsed—"Station to Station, Parcel under 5l. in Value." They must be delivered at the Forwarding Station Half-an-hour before the advertised time of departure of the Train, and will be subject to a charge of One Penny per day for Storage, if not taken away by the Owner within 24 Hours after arrival.
In cases of neglect of any of these Conditions the Parcels will be forwarded at the ordinary Rates.
WILLIAM FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone Station, Dublin, 8th September, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
Communication with KILLARNEY via ATHLONE, LIMERICK, and the RIVER SHANNON.
On and after the 1st JULY, Tickets will be issued from Dublin to Killarney by the 7 a.m. Train from Dublin, and from Killarney to Dublin by Cars, leaving Killarney at Six o'Clock, Morning.
FARES FROM DUBLIN TO KILLARNEY, OR VICE VERSA:—
First Class, 20s. Second Class, 15s.
RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR A MONTH:—
First Class, 30s. Second Class, 23s.
Tickets to Killarney are also issued at Cavan, Longford, Athlone and Galway. For Fares and other particulars see Handbills, to be obtained at any of the Stations.
Passengers to and from Killarney may break the journey at Athlone, Killaloe, Limerick, Tarbert, or Tralee. Single Tickets to or from Killarney are available for the completion of the journey for Fourteen Days from the date of issue, and Return Tickets are available for one month.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 22nd June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
DUBLIN TO SLIGO IN 9½ HOURS,
BY THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE.
THREE DAILY COMMUNICATIONS EACH WAY BETWEEN DUBLIN AND SLIGO.
FROM DUBLIN TO SLIGO.
7 0 a.m. train to Longford, thence per Coach.
10 30 " " do. do.
7 15 p.m. Mail train to Mullingar, thence per Coach.
FROM SLIGO TO DUBLIN.
8 15 a.m. Coach to Longford, thence per 2 55 p.m. train
10 0 a.m. do do 6 0 p.m. "
5 45 p.m. do to Mullingar, thence per 3 12 a.m. "
FARES.

	£	s.	d.
1st Class and Inside Coach,	1	5	0
2nd Class and Outside "	0	18	0
3rd Class and Outside "	0	13	8

N.B.—The 10 30 a.m. Train to Longford and the Coach in connection with it, and the 8 15 a.m. Coach from Sligo, in connection with the 2 55 p.m. Train from Longford to Dublin, are Express Conveyances, and perform the journey each way between Dublin and Sligo in nine hours and a-half.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
EXCURSION TRAIN FROM GALWAY, LONGFORD, CAVAN, &c., TO DUBLIN.
On TUESDAY, 13th SEPTEMBER,
A SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN
Will be despatched from the GALWAY STATION, at Twelve o'Clock Noon; from Cavan, at a Quarter to Two o'Clock; and from Longford, at Half-past Two o'Clock Afternoon; and will arrive in Dublin at about Seven o'Clock, Evening.
FARES TO DUBLIN AND BACK:—

	F. C. s. d.	S. C. s. d.	T. C. s. d.
To Galway and Back			
" Oranmore do.	15 6	12 6	7 6
" Athenry do.			
" Woodlawn do.	12 6	10 6	6 0
" Ballinasloe do.			
" Athlone do.	10 0	8 0	5 0
" Moate do.			
" Castletown do.	8 0	6 0	3 6
" Mullingar do.			
" Cavan do.	10 0	8 0	5 0
" Crossdoney do.			
" Ballywillan do.			
" Float do.			
" Longford do.	10 0	8 0	5 0
" Edgeworthstown			
" Multyfarnham do.			

The Excursionists will be entitled to return by the ordinary Passenger Trains (according to Class) on any day up to, and including, TUESDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER, 1859.
First Class Passengers will be allowed 80lbs., and Second and Third Class Passengers 56lbs., of Luggage; and no Excess Luggage will be conveyed by the Excursion Train.
The Company will not be responsible for Luggage of Passengers at the above Fares.
For times of departure from intermediate Stations see Handbills, to be obtained at the Stations.
N.B.—TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 24th August, 1859.

Publications.

UNIFORM WITH THE LONDON JOURNAL.
Now Ready, Price One Penny, Weekly, and in Monthly Parts elegantly stitched in a wrapper, Price Sixpence, Superbly Illustrated, the
DRAMATISED WORKS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT. No. 1, IVANHOE, performing nightly, and attracting the largest audiences ever witnessed within the walls of the Royal Amphitheatre, London. No. 2, KENILWORTH, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. No. 3, THE HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN, as performed at the Surrey Theatre. No. 4, ROB ROY, as performed at the Surrey Theatre. No. 5, GUY MANNERING; and No. 6, THE LADY OF THE LAKE.
"The adapter transports us back to the days when steel-clad warriors did battle in the presence and under the inspiring influence of beauty—to the days of tilts and tournaments. The piece, in short, is the story of 'Ivanhoe' realised in scenic action. The plot is the same as that which Scott has so beautifully woven."—*Times.*
"A most beautiful little work, splendidly got up, and reflecting great credit on the compiler."—*Post.*
"One of the prettiest sheets we have seen for a long time. The plays do not seem to be curtailed. It is sure to command a large sale."—*Illustrated Paper.*
"The dramatised works of Sir Walter Scott will command an enormous circulation."—*Press.*
"The cut, forming the frontispiece to 'Ivanhoe' is a gem worthy the best days of the 'London Journal.'—*Pilot.*
To be completed in 24 Weekly Numbers. Give your orders early. Alfred Cooper, No. 1, Crane Court, Fleet Street, and to be had of all news agents throughout the United Kingdom.

Music.

TO PRESIDENTS OF BAND COMMITTEES, &c.
FOR SALE, a complete set of BRASS and REED INSTRUMENTS, in excellent condition and but little used, including
Euphonions, Sax-horns, Bass Tubas, Brass Piccolos, Tenors, Cornopeans, Clarionets, &c.
The whole will be disposed of on moderate terms.
Apply to J. W., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

Appeals.

PROTESTANT ASYLUM FOR FEMALES DISCHARGED FROM THE CONVICT PRISONS.
PATRON—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin.
COMMITTEE—Mrs. Whately, Mrs. Crofton, Mrs. Whiteside, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Macdonnell, Mrs. S. Ferguson, Mrs. Longford, Miss Dobbs, Miss Napier, Miss Shekleton, Miss Whately, Hon. Judge Hayes, Hon. George Handcock, Hon. St. John Butler, Andrew Vance, Esq., Q.C.; H. H. Joy, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.; W. D. Ferguson, Esq., LL.D.; George Woods Maunsell, Esq.; Joseph Wilson, Esq.; George F. Brooke, Esq.; Hans Irvine, Esq., M.D.; Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq.
HONORARY SECRETARIES—The Ven. the Archdeacon of Dublin, Wilton-place; Rev. Eugene O'Meara, 57, Gt. Brunswick-street; Rev. David Stewart, 35, Nelson-street.
The success which has attended the system of remedial training in converting criminals into useful members of society, is as well known as it is gratifying to every lover of social progress. Three institutions are necessary to the system: the Reformatory Schools which are at least preventive, the Convict Prison, which is corrective, and the Reformatory Asylum, which as confirmately is essential to its complete development. It is desirable that Protestants, as well as Roman Catholics, should have the benefit of each of these departments of the system. The Roman Catholics have established a flourishing Reformatory Asylum at Golden-bridge, for members of their communion who have been discharged from prison; it is surely incumbent upon Protestants to establish a similar institution. This is now being attempted, and the present system of prison discipline holds out to the inmates as an encouragement to good conduct the remission of a portion of the term of penal servitude; the period so remitted to be passed in the unqualified liberty of the Asylum, as a preparation for again enjoying the privileges and responsibilities of a social position. When established, the Protestant Reformatory Asylum may be expected to be almost self-supporting, and like the schools subsidized by government. The Committee now trusts that the public will see the necessity of the institution, that its claims will be recognised, and that the requisite funds will be contributed.
Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretaries, or by any member of the Committee.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, 5l.; Mrs. Crofton, 3l; and 1l. annually; Cannock and White, 3l; John Lentaigne, Esq, 3l; Hans H. Woods, Esq, 5l; Hon. Judge Hayes, 5l. Alexander Norman, Esq, 2l and 1l annually; Leonard Dobbin, Esq, 2l; W. Peebles, Esq, 2l; George W. Maunsell, Esq, 2l; C. Gausell, Esq, 1l; John Connor, Esq, 1l; John Galloway, Esq, 1l; W. Henry, Esq, 1l; Miss Maxwell, 1l; Miss Brooke, 1l; Miss Ferguson, 1l; Rev. H. Murphy, 1l; Dr. Barker, 1l; Dr. Bolland, 1l; C. Dobbs, Esq, 1l; J. Flood, Esq, 1l; Mrs. MacDonnell, 1l; Mrs. Whately, 1l.; A. G. Moller, Esq, 10s; Miss Bayly, 10s; Mrs. Johnston, 5s; George Brooke, Esq, 5l.; H. H. Joy, Esq, Q.C., LL.D., 2l.; Lady Grace Vandeleur, 2l; Mrs. H. Coddington, 1l; Sir J. K, and Lady James, 1l; Rev. R. Carmichael, F.T.C.D., 10s. 6d.; James Corry Lowry, 1l.; W. D. Ferguson, Esq., LL.D., 2l.; Joseph Wilson, Esq., 5l.; Miss Woods, 10s.; Mrs. W. French, 1l.; Alderman Hudson, 1l. 1s.; Henry Mills, Esq., 10s.; Messrs. Ball and Co., Bank, Henry-street, 5l.; George Tombe, Esq., 10l.; William A. Elliott, Esq., 10s.; J. and A. Lowry, Esqrs., 1l.; John Jameson, Esq., 2l. 2s.; Mrs. H. Coddington, 2l.; Hans Irvine, Esq., M.D., 2l.; Messrs. Brown and Thomas, 2l.; Venerable Archdeacon Strong, 2l.; J. D. Hutchinson, Esq., 3l.; Miss Hutchinson, 1l.; J. Blood, Esq., 1l.; H. Tweedy, Esq., M.D., 1l.; J. Stewart, Esq., 1l.; Rev. A. Hamilton, 1l.; Simon Davenport, Esq., 1l.; W. H. Fry, Esq., 1l.; Hon. Judge Cramptotn, 5l.; Hugh Moore, Esq., 10s.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, IN FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE, for such term as may be agreed on, an Excellent UNFURNISHED HOUSE, Number 53, possessing all the accommodation necessary for a gentleman's family. Terms moderate.
Apply to Messrs. BENTLEY and SONS, House Agents, 110, Grafton-street; to Mr. H. MACLEAN, 6, Westmorland-street; or to Mr. P. PATMAN, House and Land Agent, &c., 23, South Frederick-street.

PATMAN'S HOUSE AND LAND AGENCY, AUCTION AND VALUATION OFFICES, 23, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
UNFURNISHED TOWN HOUSES, SOUTH SIDE, TO BE LET.
FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE, UPPER MERRION-STREET,
UPPER MOUNT-STREET, UPPER LEESON-STREET,
LOWER LEESON-STREET, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET,
WELLINGTON-ROAD, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
LOWER MOUNT-STREET, GT. BRUNSWICK-STREET, &c.
At Rents of from £40 to £150 a-year.
MOLESWORTH-STREET, DAWSON-STREET, AND DAME-STREET—Several Business Houses to be Let or Sold.
At RATHMINES, ROUNDTOWN, and DUNDRUM—Several Houses, with and without Land, at from £40 to £400 a-year. With many others, suited for all classes, both in Town and Country.
WANTED,
A Farm of 100 Irish Acres, with good House, within 30 miles of Dublin; also,
A Farm of from 50 to 80 Irish Acres, within 40 miles of Dublin; and
A Gentlemanly Residence, with 5 to 20 Acres, near Dublin.
All communications respecting the foregoing to be made to Philip R. Patman, House and Land Agent, Auctioneer and Valuator, 23, South Frederick-street, Dublin.

WANTED to Rent or Purchase, in the Vicinity of Clontarf, a small HOUSE standing on from One to Three Acres of Land. The Rent or Purchase Money must be moderate, and it must be close to the sea.
Apply to R. T., HOUSE, Office of this Paper.

Auctions.

IMPORTANT AND UNRESERVED
AUCTION OF BOATS, &c., the property of the Royal Irish Fisheries Company. By order of the liquidator, HENRY BROWN, Esq., of Dublin.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, AT GALWAY,
ON TUESDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1859,
The following Property of the Royal Irish Fisheries Co., viz:
The Trawler HARRIETT.
The Hooker CORSAIR.
The Hull and Mast of the SARAH.
4 Small Boats.
Steam Saw Mill, 14 Up and Down Saws and Frame, 2 Circular Saws and Table.
4 Anchors.
About 40 Fathoms Chain Cable.
1 large Iron Vat, Brass Cock, Metal Doors, and Fire Bars.
5 Trawl Warps, Sails, Spars, Rigging, &c., &c.
ALSO
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT DINGLE,
ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1859,
All the Boats, Nets, and Materials of this Company, viz.:—
SWISS, in or about 32 Tons, with Trawl and Trawling Gear,
VICTORIA, 27 Tons, with do. do.
SUCCESS, 25 Tons, with do. do.
EDITH, 16 Tons, with Trawl Net.
SCOTS GREY (open boat), 14 Tons, Trawl Net and Gear.
LOUISA, (open boat), 12 Tons, Trawl, Net, and Gear.
PARROT, Sprit Sail Boat, 7 Tons.
BLACK EAGLE, do. 8 Tons.
ALBATROSS, 6 Oars Boat.
SEINE BOAT, 4 Oars.
One Good Canoe, 4 Condemned Canoes.
19 Herring Nets, in good order Roped, each 21 Fathoms Long, and 6 deep.
6 Herring Nets, 21 Fathoms Long, and 4½ Deep.
3 Condemned Nets, Roped.
2 New Nets, not used, not Roped.
One large Salmon Seine Net.
2 Harbour or Beach Seine Nets.
3 Condemned Trawl Nets, beside the Boat Trawls, and some Old Sails.
7 Large Fish Curing Vats.
Steam Engine, Hampers, Baskets, Barrels, and all requisites for a large Fish Curing Establishment.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. BROWN, CRAIG, & Co., Agents and Accountants, 2, College Green, Dublin; or JAMES FOXALL, Broker.
Commercial Buildings, Dublin, 2nd September, 1859.

Medical.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE,
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION SQUARE, NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street),
Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-Day (Sundays, 8 till 11).
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary,) Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter 10s. Medicine included.

HYDROPATHY.—MALVERN HOUSE, HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, DELGANY, COUNTY WICKLOW.
DOCTOR W. ALFRED JOHNSON, son of Dr. Edward Johnson, of Great Malvern, author of "Life, Health, and Disease," "Domestic Practice of Hydropathy," &c., having settled in Ireland, has built a *Hydropathic Establishment* at Delgany, which is conducted on the principles adopted in Great Malvern. The purity of the water and bracing properties of the mountain air equal those of Malvern, whilst the scenery in the vicinity of the Establishment far exceeds in beauty and variety that to be found in the neighbourhood of any similar Establishment in Great Britain. "Bedside Letters on Hydropathy," by W. Alfred Johnson, M.D., L.S.A. (Third Edition, enlarged, with forty-eight additional Cases.) Curry and Co., Sackville-street, Dublin, and post free from the Author for twenty Stamps. "Dr. Johnson deals with the topic in the truest spirit of the scientific physician."—*Warder.* Doctor Johnson may be consulted at 27, Kildare-street, Dublin, every Monday, from Two to Four.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY of RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and, in almost every instance, confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost, to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from indigestion, such as Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Dimness of Sight, and Nervous or Sick Head-Ache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution for the recipe, their object being to shew how far superior the Botanic practice is over all the other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby, will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

DEAFNESS—Will be forwarded, on receipt of a directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe, to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of Skin Diseases, Scorbutic Eruptions of the face and body, and those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, capaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints.—Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings. A Guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding Ten Shillings, with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'Clock.
Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Insurances.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
With which are united the
"ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE," ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
Offices.....{345 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH STREET, OXFORD; and 109 GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information, may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM, FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.
FOUNDED 1838.
HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND,
60, *UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.*
TWENTIETH REPORT.
The TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND was held within the Head Office, on the 9th August, 1859, in terms of the Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Sir JAMES FORREST, Bart., of COMISTON, in the Chair.
The following are the principal statements in the DIRECTORS' REPORT, submitted to the Meeting:—

		£	s.	d.
During the Year ending 5th April last, Applications for NEW LIFE ASSURANCES were received to the extent of	1200, for	614,618	4	8
Of which the Directors accepted	1011, for	486,689	4	8
The ANNUAL PREMIUMS on these were		16,615	9	8
There were also transacted 21 LIFE ANNUITIES at the price of		16,205	3	4

The GROSS ANNUAL INCOME from Premiums of Assurance and Interest on Investments is £151,078 15s. 2d.
The PROGRESSIVE INCREASE of the Business is shown in the following Table:—

Assurances since December, 1838, to these dates.				Annual Income.
5th April, 1841	149	for	£75,699	£2,709
1844	489	"	261,569	8,321
1847	895	"	489,017	14,630
1850	2,423	"	1,085,936	32,582
1853	6,094	"	2,320,938	67,536
1856	9,045	"	3,737,773	109,601
1859	12,220	"	5,356,643	151,078

Dublin, 60, Upper Sackville-street. JAMES FORBES, Sec.
AGENT.
Mr. M. MORISON, 32, BACHELOR'S-WALK.

ESTABLISHED 1835.
FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. Chief Office, 12, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London, E.C. Subscribed Capital—Half a Million Sterling, with an Annual Income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds, and an Accumulated Premium Fund of Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Persons about to Assure are invited to examine the peculiar features of this Society.
Prospectuses, forms of proposals, and every information may be obtained (post free) on application to any of the Society's Agents.
AGENTS:
Dublin...{DILLON O'CONOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's-walk. / F. V. M. RAYNES, Esq., 5, Vavasour-square. / R. J. MARTIN, Esq., 13, Lower Ormond-quay. / WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer Office

Cards.

PERRY'S OUTFIT, TRUNK, AND PORTMANTEAU MANUFACTORY, 11 GRAFTON-STREET.

JOHN SMITHSON, 51 and 52 CAPEL-STREET, Wholesale Agent for Prices' Patent Candle Co.

B. M'MULLEN, SUCCESSOR TO MR. GOODLAND, 54, DAWSON STREET,
Has at present a Stock of very nice WHIPS, London made, with Gold and Silver Mountings.
SADDLES and HARNESS manufactured on the premises of very superior quality, at MODERATE PRICES.
Saddlery Appointments for Mounted Officers of line, and Militia Regiments.

COUNTY MAYO.
ROYAL HOTEL, BALLINA.
MR. JOHN PRESCOTT,
Having become Proprietor of this Old Established Hotel, respectfully intimates that he has fitted it up in a superior style, with entirely new Furniture, and is determined, by strict personal attention, in all its apartments, to render it a comfortable temporary Residence for Tourists, Travellers, Commercial Gentleman, and Families.
Every possible attention will be paid to the comfort of the Guests. Materials will be genuine, charges moderate, attendance punctual, and nothing left undone, calculated to make the Royal Hotel a desirable abode.
Appartments are appropriated specially to Commercial Gentleman. Ballina, 10th August, 1859.

P. J. RICHARDSON, AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
Begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he is prepared to dispose of Household Furniture, Farming and other Agricultural Produce, at Two and a Half per Cent.
Please address
12, RANELAGH-ROAD.
P. J. R. having discharged the duties of Manager of the Commercial Mart Company for several years, trusts he will give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their commands.

CHEAP FUEL---REDUCTION IN PRICE OF COKE. The public are hereby informed that the Directors of the Alliance and Consumers' Gas Company have this day reduced the price of Coke One Shilling per Chaldron.
Public attention is directed to the advantages of this excellent and economic fuel.
(By order,) J. STEVENSON, Secretary.
Board-room, Grafton-street, 7th September, 1859.

BEVERLY SMYTH, COAL IMPORTER, SOUTH ANNE-STREET, DUBLIN.
The best article supplied at the Lowest Market Rates. Safety Furniture Vans, Piano-Forte Vans, Floats and Spring Carts, on Hire Cheap, and at a moment's notice.
LIVERY STABLES and Sales by Commission, of Horses, Carriages, &c. daily.
BEVERLY SMYTH, PROPRETOR,
30, SOUTH ANNE-STREET.

WILLIAM ANDREWS
BEGS leave to inform his kind Patrons and the Public generally that he has become Proprietor of the VERY LARGE COLLECTION OF NEGATIVES, TAKEN BY MR. C. HAWKINS, Including the officers of the Scots' Greys and Forfarshire Militia.
Copies of the above may be had on application at his gallery 32, Westmoreland-street.

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PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELER ON GLASS, IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

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SELECT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, 7, NEWGROVE-AVENUE, SANDYMOUNT.
Conducted by Miss GREGG, Principal.
Assisted by First-class Teachers in English, French, and Dancing. Music taught by Mr. Couran, and Dancing by M. Garbois. Special attention is directed to the morals and carriage of the pupils. Dancing commences on the 19th inst.
Miss Gregg has now a vacancy for two or three Boarders under twelve years of age.—September 10th, 1859.

Miscellaneous.

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By Authority of the Trustees of John Ferguson, Manufacturer and Bleacher, Belfast.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE, ASTON'S QUAY.
TO FAMILIES FURNISHING.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, & CO. keeping, at all times, the largest general Stock of First-class Linens in Ireland, respectfully direct attention to the above; also, Sheeting, Table Cloths, Towelling, Diaper Rollers, Dusters, Glass Cloths, &c., &c.
P.S.—Shirt-makers are respectfully informed that in the above are a lot of several hundred pieces Light Fronting Linen, very prime.

PLATE GLASS DOMES are the newest invention and best substitute for the old Skylight; they are economical and ornamental, and can be had any size, Plain or Obscured, at
WALTER BURKE'S,
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NEW FILTER.—The great desideratum of the present day—Pure Water—is now happily accomplished by the recent invention of the Patent Moulded Carbon Company's Water Filters. The plan hitherto adopted of allowing water to pass through layers of loose sand, gravel, a charcoal has been found in many instances to be wholly inoperative in rendering the water entirely free from impurities. This defect has been remedied by the simple substitution of a ball of Moulded Carbon or Charcoal. The peculiar property possessed by this substance of absorbing gases renders it greatly superior to any other yet known as a filtering medium. Innumerable experiments have been made upon rain, river and pond waters impregnated with noxious matters, and the result invariably has been that, when passed through the Moulded Carbon; they were rendered perfectly inodorous, bright, sparkling and wholesome.
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SOLE AGENTS.
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Filters applicable for every purpose, from 3s. upwards.

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Notwithstanding the reduction of duty on Tea from 2s. 2¼d. to 1s. 5d. per pound, Tea Drinkers have gained no advantage. For it is well known the Best Black Tea was retailed at 4s. 4d. when the duty was 2s. 2¼d. per pound, and as the first cost has ever since been on the decline, those dealers who still obtain 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per pound must be realising an exorbitant profit—a profit which can be equally participated in by any unprincipled dealer who may adopt the subterfuge of reducing both quality and price to mislead those who are not judges of Tea.
My Best Black Tea (highest price), 3s. 8d.
Terms—Cash, without discount.
JAMES LYNCH,
Dealer exclusively in Tea,
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Manufacturers, of
Paliasses, Mattrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Also Spring Mattrasses.

TO FURNITURE DEALERS, &c.—
To be Sold, Five Spring Waggons, or Covered Vans, with Lock-up door behind, suitable for removing Furniture Glass, Wine, &c., in all weathers, will be sold cheap. Laying in Liverpool.
Apply to Mr. J. P. MILLER, 66, South John-street, Liverpool.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWING-ROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS, And all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
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WILLIAM CURTIS AND SONS, MANUFACTURING BRASS FOUNDERS, AND GASS FITTERS,
25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 *Chancery-lane,*
Invite special attention to their present Stock of GAS FITTINGS and CHANDELIERS, which will be found on inspection to be much better value than can be had in most other Establishments; and which they are prepared to Fit up in the best manner, with the most approved Materials, under their own personal superintendance, which they consider the best guarantee to ensure satisfaction.
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N.B.—The Trade and Country Gas Companies supplied on Terms to their advantage.

THE ELECTRO-PLATE TRADE
Our Electro-Plate Department is furnished with a great variety of goods of first-rate quality, fully equal in appearance to Silver. Besides Table Forks and Spoons, &c., (made to suit our Warranted Table Cutlery),
We would call particular attention to our
NEW PATTERN ELECTRO-SILVER TEA SETS, SALVERS, CAKE BASKETS, DISH COVERS, CORNER DISHES, &c.
Parties Furnishing, &c., should visit our
SHOW ROOMS,
34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET,
And inspect the endless variety of
HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY,
which is to be found in every department;
Hip Baths, Sponge Baths, Shower Baths, &c.;
Every description of Japanned Toilet Ware.
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Iron Bedsteads, with Mattresses complete;
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Papier Mache Trays, One-piece Block Tin Dish Covers, &c.
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Agents for Milner's Fire Proof SAFES and BOXES.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY.
MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge, contain by far the Largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

	Fiddle Pattern. £ s. d.	Double Thread. £ s. d.	King's Pattern. £ s. d.	Lily Pattern £ s. d.
12 Table Forks, best quality	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Table Spoons, do. ..	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks, do. ..	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons, do. ..	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons, do. ..	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles do. ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon, do. ..	0 7 0	0 10 6	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon, do. ..	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs, do. ..	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers, do. ..	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife, do. ..	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle, do. ..	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do. ..	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
Complete Service ..	£10 13 10	15 16 6	17 13 6	21 4 6

Any Article can be had separately at the same Prices.
One set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), £8 8s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch—£10 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 24s.; Full size Tea and Coffee Service, £9 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post, on receipt of 12 stamps.

	Ordinary Quality. £ s. d.	Medium Quality. £ s. d.	Best Quality. £ s. d.
Two Dozen Full-size Table Knives, Ivory Handles.........	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
1½ Doz. Full-size Cheese ditto....	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers...	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra-sized ditto.........	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers.........	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for Sharpening	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Complete Service.................	£4 16 0	6 18 6	9 16 6

MESSRS MAPPIN'S Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.
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This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board, in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable TRINITY CORPORATION and the BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland.
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FRED LEWIS'S TROTTER OIL is the only genuine.
Each Bottle is signed "FRED LEWIS."
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FRED LEWIS'S HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.
May be had of all Vendors in the Kingdom.
FRED LEWIS,
WHOLESALE PERFUMER & REFINED SOAP MAKER, FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION AND SOFT AND FAIR HANDS AND ARMS are realised by use of
ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.
An Eastern Botanical Preparation, distinguished for its extremely bland, purifying, and soothing effects on the skin; while by its action on the pores and minute secretory vessels, it promotes a healthy tone, allays every tendency to inflammation, and thus effectually dissipates all redness, tan, pimples, spots, freckles, discolourations, and other cutaneous visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, the softness and delicacy which it induces of the hands and arms, its capability of soothing irritation, and removing cutaneous effects, render it indispensable to every toilet.
It obviates all the effects of climate on the skin, whether with reference to cold and inclemency, or intense solar heat. Its beautifying and refreshing properties have obtained its selection by Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe, and it is universally in high repute, from the sultry climes of India to the frozen realms of the Czar.
Price 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.
CAUTION.—The words, "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR" are on the wrapper of each bottle, and their signature, "A. ROWLAND and SONS," in red ink, at foot. Sold at 20, Hatton Garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

Dress.

THE GRAFTON TROWSERS, AT 18s. 6d., IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES AND COLOURS.
GEO. D. HIPWELL AND CO., 84, GRAFTON-ST.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
My STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING will, I apprehend, be found to be by far
THE LARGEST, THE MOST COMPLETE, AND THE BEST GOT UP of any in this country.
It comprises—
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, of every leading style;
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There is a saving, as well as the convenience of securing accurate Fit, in buying Ready-Made.
RICHARD ALLEN,
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SHOOTING SUITS.
The Scotch Heather and Granite Mixture Tweeds for Shooting Suits.
A superb assortment of these Goods, suitable to the present season, has been received and is now on view.
The inspection of Gentlemen about to visit the Moors is respectfully solicited.
G. MACDONA,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET, DUBLIN.

NEW CHURCH AT KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Owing to the determination of the Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell and his curates to continue carrying out Puseyite novelties in the two churches of St. Paul and St. Barnabas, the inhabitants of Knightsbridge have determined on building a new church where they can worship God according to the simplicity of the liturgy of the Church of England, without the additions which Mr. Liddell and his curate have made. A liberal subscription has been entered into in the neighbourhood. The new church is to be built on the site of the old chapel or lazar-house and schools, in the high road, Knightsbridge, between the Albert-gate and Hyde Park-corner. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster have given the site, and promised a liberal contribution to the building fund. The Rev. Dr. John Wilson, of Durham House, Chelsea, is to be the incumbent, and the Bishop of London has consented to appropriate a district to it, out of the parishes of St. Paul, and All Saints, Knightsbridge. We understand that an energetic committee has been formed to carry out this most desirable object, and that before another year has passed away (by the blessing of God) another commodious church will be added to this improving neighbourhood.—Correspondent of the *Globe.*

PORPOISE HUNT AT ADARE.—The monotony of this quiet little town was somewhat disturbed a few evenings ago by the sudden appearance of a number of large porpoises in the river Maigue, a short distance from the railway station, near the bridge which the railway crosses. The tide was at its full when they were first observed by some lads who happened to be on the bank of the river together. As the tide receded a little the porpoises could be seen rising at intervals of less than ten minutes, and again suddenly disappearing, a spectacle that caused no small share of excitement among the bystanders, who were by this time pouring in from the town and the surrounding country to witness the gambols of those inhabitants of the ocean. The intelligence having soon reached the police barracks, a few of the men hastened to the scene, musket in hand, and were speedily joined by a few civilians, similarly prepared to welcome the visiters. And a warm one was given. The armed men arranged themselves along the bank of the river, to prevent the invaders from escaping with the ebbing of the waters, and well did they perform the work assigned them, notwithstanding the difficulty of taking deliberate aim, owing to the velocity with which those creatures rushed about, evidently disturbed by the vociferatiens of the assembled crowd, which must have numbered from two to three hundred persons, including many of the fair sex. Several shots had been fired without any apparent effect, but two which were sped nearly at the same moment, one by Constable Keogh, who is considered an admirable marksman, and the other by Mr. Doherty, the postmaster at Adare, left no doubt as to the fate of the larger one of five or more of the leviathan shoal that filled the little river. The death struggles of this creature, after receiving the balls, were truly violent. It plunged up and down—rushed from bank to bank, amid the cries and cheers of the spectators—and manifested the extraordinary tenacity of life for which its species is remarkable. The water was filled with blood and mud. Exhausted at length by its own struggles, this one of the shoal of destructive foes of the salmon, in chase of which it and its consorts had travelled up from the Shannon, gave up the ghost, floating on the surface perfectly lifeless. The second in size of the number was also destroyed. It was shot through the body by Constable Smith, and destroyed without difficulty. I heard some of the oldest inhabitants of Adare say that it was over forty years since any of the "sea pigs," as they are commonly designated, were seen before in the river. The rest of the marauders made their escape below the bridge, where they were hidden, protected from police and civilian bullets by the depth of the tide in the pool, and the twigs on the bank. It is not likely they will make a pleasure excursion after Signor Salmon again on his way up to the safe recesses of the Maigue, in the beautiful grounds of Adare demesne.---*Munster News.*

THE HOLIDAY GRIEVANCE.—A ploughman in the employment of Mr. Lunham, a Scotch farmer, residing at Lismore, within about two miles of Tralee, summoned his employer to the Tralee petty sessions on Wednesday, for a week's wages. Mr. Morphy, solicitor, appeared for the defendant. The defence was, breach of agreement and leaving without notice. The complainant deposed that the agreement was that he should serve defendant on the conditions stated for twelve months from March last, and be paid for all holidays. The wages were, seven shillings a week, 'wet and dry,' with house and half an acre of potato land. He was to make up his horses on holidays and on Sundays before and after prayers, and look after the place, but to do no other work on holidays; still he voluntarily did jobs on the holidays, such as going for a load of hay; but on the last holiday, 15th August, he objected to work. He went to mass between eight and nine o'clock, and returned about five in the evening, and then assisted in making up a rick of hay and foddering the horses. He was paid for all holidays up to the last, but the steward stopped his wages for that day. On cross-examination he admitted that on the holiday that he went away, Mr. Lunham was very busy, and he did not give notice that he was leaving. The steward (Trotter) proved that on the holiday before last he told complainant that he would not pay for holidays if he did not attend before and after mass, according to the bargain. The magistrates ordered the summons to be dismissed, and required complainant to go back, Mr. Lunham undertaking to pay the week's wages.

SERIOUS FIRE.—A large fire has occurred at New Bedford, Massachusetts, and the damage is estimated at from two to three hundred thousand dollars.

Wants.

ENERGY!! INTELLIGENCE!! INTEGRITY!!!
TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, MERCHANTS, &c.—A highly-respectable Gentleman, of business habits and address, good education, and first-class testimonials, is desirous of respectable employment and progressive salary.—Address "Alpha," Office of this paper.

WANTED, by a Young Man from Scotland, having a Counting-house experience of upwards of seven years, a situation as Clerk, Book-keeper, or Cashier, in a merchantile or other establishment in town. Unexceptionable testimonials as to character and ability.
Address to "X. X. X., IRISH TIMES Office.

Wanted.

PROTESTANT REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.
WANTED, a respectable person as Superintendent of the Male School on the South Circular-road. His whole time must be devoted to his work. Salary 50l. per annum, with apartments, coals, and candles. A married man (or one who has a sister who would act as Housekeeper) would be preferred.
Testimonials, addressed to the Hon. Secretaries, to be left for the Rev. T. Shore, at the Parochial School-house, 41, Nicholas-street, on or before Monday, the 26th of September, where they are to be called for on the following Thursday, between two and four o'clock.
No candidate will be expected to attend in person, unless he shall receive notice to that effect.

WATER SUPPLY FOR LURGAN.—A meeting of the Lurgan Town Commissioners was held on Monday, 5th September, 1859—John Hancock, Esq., in the chair; and the subject of water supply having been discussed, it was resolved unanimously—That in the opinion of the Town Commissioners it would be most desirable to take immediate steps for providing an additional supply of water for the town of Lurgan, and that, having carefully considered the report of Professor Thomson, presented to the Commissioners by Lord Lurgan in 1851, and without being pledged to its details, the Commissioners were of opinion that it suggested a feasible plan for supplying the town with water, but as it involved the expenditure of £8,668, they thought that the work could be best undertaken by a joint-stock company. They further resolved that, in order to encourage the formation of such a company, they would give £250 per annum for five years, on condition that ten fountains, similar to those in use in Armagh, be erected for the use of the poor, and that 100 fire plugs, supplied with water, were erected at such places as the Commissioners should point out; and finally, that a sufficient supply of water for watering the streets in the summer-time, be provided by the Water Company free of cost. The payment to commence when the works are in actual operation. To show the spirit with which the people of Lurgan are taking up this matter, it may be stated that within the last few days a guarantee paper has been put in circulation, and is already signed to the extent of more than £500, to secure to the company to be formed at least 3 per cent. over working expenses, for a period of not more than five years.

RESIGNATION OF SIR CHAPMAN MARSHALL.—It is with regret we announce that it is the determination of Sir Chapman Marshall, Knt., to resign his aldermanic gown, and with it all official connexion with the ward of Bridge Within. He was elected alderman Jan. 18, 1832, succeeding Alderman Garratt. He served as sheriff in 1830, and was Lord Mayor in 1839. It is probable that Sir Chapman will make known his intention to the Court of Aldermen on Tuesday week.---*City Press.*

RIOTING AT WICK.—A serious riot occurred in Wick on Saturday. The attack was made by the townsmen on the Highlanders, in revenge, it was said, for outrages committed by them in the beginning of the week. Many young men have been very seriously wounded. The police have taken steps to arrest the offenders.

CAPTURE OF A WELL-KNOWN ROBBER.—A well-known burglar, Peter Sullivan by name, has just been committed for trial at Birmingham for a robbery, the evidence to substantiate which is of the most conclusive kind. He was met at about a quarter past one last Thursday morning by a policeman, who, knowing his man, endeavoured to search him. A struggle ensued, but the arrival of another constable enabled him to do this, when 258 postage and 206 receipt stamps, in addition to housebreaking tools, were found on his person. When asked how he accounted for the possession of these articles—"Found them," was the laconic reply. Of course he was locked up. Next morning the work people of Mr. James Insole, saddler and coach ironmonger, &c., on proceeding to the manufactory in Hurst-street, found that the premises had been entered during the night by means of false keys, and the drawers and cupboards in the counting-house and other places forced by some instrument. Some of the doors had also been wrenched open, and further search showed that postage and receipt stamps, and between £15 and £16 in cash, had been stolen. Inspector Tandy, hearing of this daring burglary, at once inspected the premises, and learning the facts of Sullivan's capture a few hours previously, and what had been found upon him, took the iron jemmy, and in the presence of Mr. J. Grimley, clerk to Mr. Insole, and of Joseph Roberts, one of the workmen, minutely compared the marks on the desks and doors with such jemmy, and they evidently showed that the instrument had been used to force and break open these places. One fact mentioned by the inspector was that the broad end of the jemmy was broken, and the jagged parts corresponded with marks made in the wood. The evidence of the inspector went further to show that of the skeleton keys found upon Sullivan, two or three of them would lock and unlock some of the doors at Mr. Insole's premises. By the advice of his solicitor, Mr. Powell, the prisoner reserved his defence, and was committed to the sessions for trial. Mr. Cox said that Sergeant Jenkins deserved notice for the clever and opportune capture he had made.

REVISION OF THE LITURGY.---With a view of ascertaining the feeling of the lay population of the metropolis, and of testing the Bishop of London's statement that the chief opposition to the proposed revision of the Prayer Book would be found to come from the laity, Lord Ebury has addressed a letter to the church-wardens of the metropolis, asking for their opinion on an enclosed petition, which is to be presented to her Majesty by 460 clergymen. This document shows, among other things, that a beneficial abbreviation might be found in discontinuing the congregational use of the Athanasian Creed; especially as the doctrines of it (sound as your Majesty's petitioners believe them to be) are too abstrusely expressed for common worship, and are all found in other parts of the Liturgy; also that the other two Creeds might be so placed in juxtaposition as that one or the other, and not both, might be used in the same service, or combination of services "at the discretion of the minister;" that one of the prayers for the Queen in the Communion Service might be placed in like manner in connection with that in the daily service, and used as an alternative with it, the other in the Communion Service being put away; and that, in consistency with this arrangement, it would be sufficient if the Lord's Prayer were used twice in the morning service with communion, and once in the evening service. That other alterations might be alluded to, both in the body and the rubrics of the Liturgy, which must readily suggest themselves as the work proceeds. The Litany, for instance, on Sunday mornings, might be appointed only for the second and fourth Sundays of the month, a proportionate quantity of the Daily Prayers from and after the Jubilate being discussed for that time, as also when the Litany is used on week days; and that the effect would be that of orderly variety, as well as of abbreviation.

The English correspondent of an American journal, says:—"Strange as it may appear, your American Barnum has made Mr. Punshon, the celebrated Wesleyan preacher in England, a serious offer of 2,000l. a year to accompany him to America, and give lectures under Barnum's direction and supervision. No one but Barnum would have the impudence to make an approach to Mr. Punshon of such an unhallowed kind. Mr. Punshon's reply consisted simply in writing Acts xiii. 10, and sending it to Barnum. As some of your city readers do not get time to read the Bible I quote the passage—"O full of all subtlety and all mischief, thou child of the Devil, thou enemy of righteousness, wilt thou not cease to pervert the right ways of the Lord?"

THEATRE AT RIO.—There were 25 persons who competed for executing the grand theatre at Rio de Janeiro, the successful candidate being M. Gustavo Watchneldt of Rio de Janeiro, who carries off the first premium of £2,250, while the second place is occupied by two of our own countrymen, Messrs. Green and Deville, of 36, Great Ormond-street, who have been rewarded with a premium of £9,000. The third place is filled by an American gentleman of Philadelphia, Mr. Samuel Swan, whose plans have been also deemed worthy of a recompense of £450. The design to which the first premium has been awarded is about to be erected.

MISAPPLICATION OF MR. RAREY'S SYSTEM.—A letter in the *Veterinarian* describes a case in which a vicious mare was put into the hands of a breaker for training. Under the erroneous impression apparently that he was adopting Mr. Rarey's system, he strapped up the near fore leg, and left the animal in this position for 48 hours. The result was a severely swollen leg, and the gradual decay of the hoof, so that the unfortunate mare was rendered useless, and her owner was compelled to kill her.

GROWTH OF NEW YORK.—In New York twenty years ago, every promenader resorted to the Battery; now the Battery has been abandoned to the "Philistines," and all the promenaders go to the Central Park, which is six miles further north. No fact more strikingly illustrates the remarkably rapid growth of the metropolis.—*New York Herald.*

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115, GRAFTON-STREET, (Four Doors from College-geern.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
(in consequence of the death of Mr. Michael Finn),
AT SYNGE PLACE,
(Off Synge-street, Portobello),
ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1859,
Four best London Built Cabs, brought over within the last year, Outside and Inside Cars, Hackney Figures, four sets of Plated Harness, six Horses in good hard-fed condition; also Stable Requisites, Buckets, Setters, Collars, &c., &c.
SALE AT ONE O'CLOCK.
J. O'GORMAN, AUCTIONEER,
58, WESTLAND-ROW.

Money Market.

Saturday, 10th September.

The English Funds have recovered the fall of yesterday in London to-day, having advanced ⅛ per cent. upon the closing prices of yesterday, which, however, was not sustained. The closing quotations showed a decline of ⅛ but a quarter per cent. better than yesterday at same time; the prices here from London at noon, were a full quarter better than what ruled the market yesterday; consequently, Consols advanced here for cash and account ⅛, not done for new account; New Threes improved a quarter for cash, and ⅛ for account, and were steady for new account; an ⅛ over present account price. This was settling day in Funds, and Stock was rather in demand, and scarce; Bank Stock asked for at last price; nothing done in Local Bonds; Limerick and Ennis Railway Bonds done at par; nothing done in Banks to-day; City of Dublin Steam steady; Ship Building Shares asked for, as are Glasgow Steam Shares; Gas Shares asked for; Carysfort Mines buyers, as there are of General Mines; Mining Company of Ireland sellers at 13, buyers at 12½; Wicklow Coppers sellers; Ballymenas for sale; Cork and Bandons, and Passage asked for; Junctions, Belfast, sellers, at 43; Droghedas 71½ offered for old Shares; Wicklow and Dundalks, steady; Cashel stock receded 5s; South-Eastern and Killarney, for sale: Midlands sellers at last price; Warrenpoints, steady; Limericks, firm; Dundalk preference sellers at par; Wicklow preference on sale; Cashel preference, steady; Limerick preference offered.

The Bank of England returns to-day, compared with those of last Saturday, exhibit the following changes:—The bullion has increased £95,967, the notes have increased £265,195, the rest has increased £23,781, and the other securities, which is an index of the business done in discount at Bank, has increased £24,988.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland — One and Six p.m. daily
Belgium, Holland, and Germany — Six p.m., daily.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion but as a guarantee of good faith.

Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—SEPTEMBER 12TH.
Morning Tide, 10. 47. Evening, 11. 7.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

THERE is something astounding in the obstinacy with which Mr. Bright insists on demonstrating his own incapacity to discharge any useful function in English politics. Granting, though we hardly believe it, that a certain amount of vulgar demagoguism was necessary at the outset to gain attention for his schemes of Parliamentary Reform, it surely cannot be necessary, now that this purpose is accomplished, to persevere in a course which inspires every thinking man with a profound distrust both of his honesty and his judgment. The speech delivered last Thursday, at the Huddersfield Banquet, repeats, and in some respects exaggerates, all the worst features of the Reform orations of last Autumn. It presents the same incoherence of argument, the same perversion of fact, the same mendacious disparagement of our institutions, the same hounding on of class against class, which characterised those remarkable performances. But Mr. Bright surpasses his former efforts in the recklessness with which he assails the measures of national defence taken by the late and present Governments, and seizes on the recent flogging *canard* at Woolwich as a scarecrow to intending recruits. It is wonderful that Mr. Bright does not see that his tirades against our military expenditure run counter to the real convictions of his most admiring audiences, and are only received with equanimity because everybody believes they will be nugatory. If it were seriously apprehended that Mr. Bright's speeches could suspend for one day the work that is being pressed on in our arsenals and dockyards, the orator would run no slight risk of being mobbed by the very persons who now so enthusiastically cheer him. The charm of his oratorical talents, the tact with which he palms himself off as the champion of the industrial classes, even the undoubted truth there is in his strictures on the waste and jobbery that revel in our public departments, would prove but as dust in the balance [illegible] against the impression that the perilous economy which he recommends had the slightest chance of being accepted by any Government. But Mr. Bright appears unable to discriminate between the cheers of an audience and the confidence of a nation. He has never, as it seems to us, gauged the true sources of political influence, nor even aspired to the reputation of a statesman. Agitation, in fact, he thinks a better, or at least a pleasanter thing than statesmanship; and so, while mediocrities of every description are working their way to the highest offices of State, and while the dearth of talent in public life is a subject of universal comment, Mr. Bright, one of the ablest men of the day, employs himself starring it in the provinces like a second-rate actor, ventilating eloquent fallacies which every mechanic can expose, and sowing class jealousies which every man of right feeling must denounce.

In his Huddersfield speech Mr. Bright belabours England and her Constitution with such a number of distinct charges that he leaves himself but little room for adducing evidence in support of any one of them. Thus, he assures "the vast mass of the population" in these countries that Parliaments, to a large extent, care very little about them. It would have been interesting to his hearers to have had this statement tested by a slight review of the legislation of late years, and of the amount of attention that questions affecting the masses of the population attracted in both Houses. In like manner, Mr. Bright hazards the assertion that the British Constitution is one of the worst of existing forms of Government. "Nothing can be worse," he says, "than a Representative Government in the name which is not a Representative Government in reality." So that, because these kingdoms do not enjoy the benefits of universal suffrage, they suffer under a worse form of Government than Austria, or Turkey, or Naples, or Spain. So remarkable a statement should have been substantiated by a comparison between the Government of England and some of those which are thus put on a par with it.

Bowyer and Maguire would, no doubt, have been only too happy to furnish Mr. Bright with the statistics of one favoured population, the Government of which would shine in bright contrast by the side of our quasi-Representative system. Mr. Bright, however, does take some trouble to prove that the British Government is really non-representative, but the proof he offers is one that will hardly carry conviction to many readers. In few words it is this:—That since 1846, when the Corn Laws were abolished, there has been no real majority in Parliament in favour of any Government, or of any particular person. In 1857, indeed, there seemed to be a considerable majority for Lord Palmerston, but the appearance was illusory, as only twelve months afterwards that statesman was ejected from power. Now, Mr. Bright considers that all this time there was a very decided majority in the country, although he does not specify for whom or for what this majority declared itself. Now, as there was no decided majority in Parliament to express the views of the supposed majority in the country, Mr. Bright draws the conclusion that our pretended Representative Parliament is a sham. Perhaps, however, the true explanation of the equilibrium that has prevailed between the principal Parliamentary parties since 1846 is this, that there was a like equilibrium of parties in the country at large. Mr. Bright, indeed, loftily ignores this hypothesis, for he tells his listeners, that "during these years, your Government, whether it has been the Government of Lord Derby, or the Government of Lord Palmerston, or the Government of any other Minister, has been faced by a numerous and powerful Opposition, which has rendered it unable, even if willing, to do those things which you, the Liberal people of Huddersfield and England, wish your Government to do." But, with all due deference to the liberal people of Huddersfield and England, we would ask, why should not the Conservative people of Huddersfield and England have their views represented in Parliament as well as their Liberal fellow-countrymen? And if the Liberal and the Conservative portions of the people should happen to be about equally balanced, we don't see what else could or ought to happen them that this equilibrium should be reproduced within the walls of Parliament. Mr. Bright, perhaps, assumes that all the non-electors in the kingdom, or at least a vast majority of them, are with him. But we question that. We rather suspect that at one time Mr. Feargus O'Connor was a shade more popular than Mr. Bright, and we certainly cannot think it would have improved the British Government much to have Mr. Feargus O'Connor at the head of affairs.—We really sympathise with Mr. Bright in his lamentations over the many wasted sessions of Parliament he has assisted at. "I am so distressed," he says, "so weary, so disgusted, and at times so hopeless, that I often, at the end of a useless session, think myself a fool above all other fools for spending my time, my labour, my life, in the House of Commons, and am half resolved, as a duty to myself and my family, to seek the only office that possibly I may ever hold—the office of steward of the Chiltern Hundreds."

These are the words of a man conscious that he has missed opportunities and thrown away a great career. But the fault rests, we think, not so much with the Parliament as with Mr. Bright himself. It is not that the British Parliament is, as he poetically complains, "a field where there is no soil to grow anything, and upon which neither the shower falls nor the sun shines;" but that Mr. Bright did not apply to that field the patient and intelligent agriculture which was necessary, in order to raise from it a crop of wise legislation and good Government. Mr. Bright chose to take up one craze after another—peace at any price, financial retrenchment at any risk, American institutions, crusades against birth and landed property—until he ruined his Parliamentary influence, and rendered it impossible for any Government to convict itself by a connexion with him. If he had only chosen to devote his great abilities to any of the great political problems of his time—the government of India, for instance; the improvement of our legal, financial, or military systems; the settlement of our educational or ecclesiastical questions; the adjustment of the relations between landlord and tenant, and between labour and capital—nay, if he had seriously applied himself to thoroughly master that very question of Parliamentary Representation on which he has of late delivered so many harangues he would not now be compelled to look back on his Parliamentary career with so much bitterness, and to feel that the wretched vocation of the agitator is the only path left open to his ambition and his powers.

The *Times* on Mr. Bright's Speech at Huddersfield.—The vein of abuse which Mr. Bright has opened against Parliament and all our institutions is very rich. It contains 70 per cent. of good metal. We agree with him that the House of Commons does not represent the people, or England in any sense, truly and faithfully; we agree with him that there has been, and still is, vast waste in the management of our Army and Navy; we agree with him that the Established Church does not meet, or pretend to meet, the spiritual wants of the country, even as those wants are measured by a good Churchman. But what is it all to the purpose, and what is to be done? Mr. Bright's answer to the question is "Parliamentary Reform." That is meant to be the practical inference from his arguments; yet his reasoning fails at every point, and he goes on abusing everything and everybody, when the argument itself would have required some intermission of abuse, and just a lighter shade or two in the very gloomy picture. "The House of Commons," says Mr. Bright, "has no principle of its own; it only passes the measures forced upon it. See how it did with Reform, with the Criminal Code, with Church-rates, with India, with the Corn Laws, and other sources of vexation. It only admitted the grievance when it could stop its ears no longer." The natural inference from all this is, that people have only to express themselves very strongly, and Parliament will attend to them. Why, this is not bad, as things go. What more does anybody expect from a Parliament? When you go to an hotel or a shop you may lament that the cook has no enterprise, and the upholsterer no original genius. You may wish to dispense with the trouble of finding out for yourselves what it is you want, but if the cook sends up the dinner you order, and the linendraper the precise quantity and quality of towelling you wrote down, you have not much to complain of. It is quite possible that an enterprising Parliament desirous to go ahead of the people, might go ahead of Mr. Bright; but the theory of representation insisted on by all Radical Reformers is that it shall be really representative—representing, not the institutions, the wealth, or the character of England, but the people, and nothing but the people. According to Mr. Bright, the House of Commons represents the people only too slavishly. It is a dull beast; it wants spur and whip; but it does its work worthily, at the pace the rider wishes. What more is wanted? *We* think something more; but then we do not quite go along with Mr. Bright.

"But the House of Commons," says Mr. Bright, "is slow, and without any spontaneous interest in Reform, because a very large proportion of its members are personally interested in keeping things as they are. At least 300 members on one side or the other receive from the public purse five times as much as they contribute to it. Of course, they will never reform Parliament, or anything else, if they can help it." This may be a lamentable fact, but how is it to be avoided? Were the representation made more popular, there would only be a still stronger necessity for administering patronage with a view to support. There would still be a whipper-in, and his office would be more laborious than ever. The exercise of official patronage in this country is Utopian virtue and happiness itself compared with the quadrennial transfer of office in the United States. The representation of France from 1815 to 1848 was according to a charter, uniform and without anomalies. It also included a large proportion of the class whose absence Mr. Bright so feelingly laments in this country. It was made the vehicle of a universal corruption, and conveyed governing influence to every elector in the land. Let us reform the House of Commons by all means; but if we do it ever so effectually we shall find Mr. Bright ten years hence still considering whether to continue his thankless patriotism or apply for the Chiltern Hundreds. In one respect the House of Commons represents the people only too faithfully. The people are not so desirous of theoretical reforms but that a very slight interest in the existing system will make them Conservatives, or very slack Reformers. A sense of public duty is the result of high principle, good influences, and education. Of the dozen men you may meet in Cheapside or Tooley-street, ten at least will be quite ready to ask the favour of a place, with the implied understanding that for the future you will be friends, or not very bitter foes. Go a grade lower; descend to the £6 householders, or lower, to those who can boast of nothing but their "manhood," and Mr. Bright may learn something about them from the Messrs. Leatham, his enterprising, though not equally fortunate, brothers-in-law.

But Mr. Bright's most original argument against the House is one which acquires a peculiar interest in his mouth. Ever since the repeal of the Corn Laws there has been no such thing as a strong party, or an absolute or really effective majority in the House. There has been no steady Government, secure of its position, and sufficiently at ease to originate measures with a confidence that they would be passed. Ministries have lasted but a short time; a twelvemonth has been sufficient to throw Lord Derby or Lord Palmerston from his seat; a general election has left the Ministers a trifling majority, which half-a-dozen votes this way or that would destroy. No sooner has the Minister concerted his measures than he has to leave them unfinished; and the result is an utter abeyance of government in one of its chief constitutional senses, as taking the lead of legislation. The fact, as stated by Mr. Bright, is deplorable enough, and he has not done it more than justice. But who is to blame for it? If any one man is more responsible for the fact than another, it is Mr. Bright himself, who now for many years has pursued no other describable policy than the weakening and destruction of the Government for the time being. It has been the labour of his life to bring about that which in his own estimation is the most damning vice in the existing House of Commons. Why, what is this but the trick of the plumber to burn your house to find him a job; or the horse-doctor, who has ways of his own to bring all your stud into his list of patients? To make an evil, and then make that evil an agent for something else, is a policy which Mr. Bright shares with the least respectable class of practitioners. Mr. Bright has repeatedly voted for no reason whatever but to turn out a Government; but, seeing there is no doubt as to the fact, and it is not to be denied that our Governments are now removable at the very shortest notice, what becomes of Mr. Bright's other complaints against the House of Commons? On his own showing it has absolute power, and even uses that power with caprice. We will be fair, though he is not. He says it is powerful because it represents the aristocracy, and can afford to care little either for the Crown, the people, or the Lords themselves, as a branch of the Legislature, and ever since the Revolution we have been ruled by the great families. Strange to say, the Revolution, the Reform Bill, the repeal of the Corn Laws, have a curious character of leaving the Government of the country worse than it was before. It is impossible to resist these concurrent testimonies. Unfortunately, the one disorder to which they all point is not one within the reach of Mr. Bright or our own. We cannot profess to cure a disorder which is not touched by gentle remedies, and which violent operations only discover and establish. There must be something in the English nation which no Reform can remove. The Englishman, after all, is a very good fellow, and not much of a patriot. He is a warm-hearted, comfortable fellow, always ready for a job, and willing to serve his friend at any cost. Sometimes it is the turn of a Court, then of an aristocracy, then of a people, then of a populace, till we get to the lowest unit of society. But everywhere the Englishman is the same; and though he loves his country, he loves his friends—we will not say himself—even more.

The *Daily News* on the explanation of the *Moniteur*:—

Are we guilty of an inexpiable sin if we venture to hint to the directors of public opinion over the water that Europe is beginning to be deaf to the *Moniteur*, charm it never so wisely? It may save M. de la Guerroniere and his employers a world of trouble if we make a clean breast of it, and confess at once that we are in the habit of reading their compositions from left to right, in Hebrew fashion, in the hope of taking the most ambiguous phrases in reverse. After nearly eight years' experience we begin to read the riddles of the Sphinx between the lines; but the process is a tedious one, and we are heartily sick of playing Œdipus. We know too well the machinery of publicity as it is worked under the Empire, the system of premonitory recommendations which are not warnings, the lithographic sheets of virulent insult to allies, the suborned correspondence of M. de Walewski's agents in cosmopolitan journals, the semi-official threats and disavowals, and finally the ambiguous solemnity of the *Moniteur*, when a bad case requires a more than usually careful falsification. When, therefore, the official journal of the French Empire caps the mission of M. de Reiset and Prince Poniatowski with a declaration which has the single demerit of being the opposite of fact, we study it rather with the curiosity of political psychologists than in the credulous hope of obtaining new light on the transactions of the last two months in Central Italy. The Convention of Villafranca gains little by the historical interpretation which it receives in the *Moniteur*. It is not until the delegates of the Emperor's household have failed in their mission of conciliation and persuasion, not until the neutral States have proposed a Congress, not until the fugitive Dukes have returned to Vienna, not until the elections in Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and the Romagnas are known, that the *Moniteur* of the French Empire deigns to tell us truly all its fears and all its disappointment at the turn which Italian affairs have taken since the armistice. We see no reason to disown on the part of our Italian friends the conduct which has displeased the *Moniteur*. They have presumed it is true to take the word of an Emperor in its literal sense, and to disregard the afterthought of the apologists of Villafranca. They have acted as if it were the decision of the Liberator that Italy should be free from the Alps to the Adriatic, and have accepted the invitation to be the free citizens of a great nation, forgetting that the decision was reversed, and the invitation recalled. How were the Tuscans, the Parmesans, the Modenese, and the Romagnols to know two months ago that the Emperor of Austria had promised to grant concessions on a large scale to Venetia? Nothing of the kind was even underlined in the Villafranca programme; nor was it even whispered that the return of the Dukes was a *sine qua non*. M. de Reiset and M. Poniatowski may have been instructed to hold out the Emperor of Austria's beneficent reservations in favour of Venetia as a bait to the simplicity of the populations of Central Italy, but it was not until Central Italy had provided for its own safety and asserted its own independence that even this decorous subterfuge was so much as invented.

The *Moniteur* has been so long accustomed to address an audience of voluntary dupes, that even in the early Autumn of the year which has witnessed the declaration of war against Austria, and the Milan proclamation to Italy, it has the courage to write without shame that "that portion of the treaty of Villafranca not having been carried out"—which was never heard of until now, and which even the French Emperor would have shrunk from announcing to his army at Valleggio—namely, the return of the Archdukes under Austrian auspices.—"Austria will find herself freed from all engagements whatever in favour of Venetia;" which engagements have been hitherto kept a profound secret between a couple of Emperors. The clauses of the Convention of Villafranca have been published, and their authenticity has not been denied; they gave to Austria a grasp of Italy which she had never yet possessed; [illegible] Papal misgovernment a new consecration; to the Duchies an insulting compromise; to Venetia desolation and despair. And now the *Moniteur* declares that if after the conclusion of peace the destinies of Italy had been entrusted to men who had more at heart the future of their common country than *little partial successes*, the aim of their endeavours would have been to develope and not to obstruct the consequences of the treaty of Villafranca. The "little partial successes" are, forsooth, the independence of Tuscany, of Parma, Modena, and the Duchies. What the development of the treaty of Villafranca might have been we can only judge by what its clauses are. "And then"—if the Duchies had freely consented to the return of the Austrian Dukes—"Venetia would have been placed in the same position as Luxembourg to Holland." At what precise moment this marvellous historic analogy was discovered we should like to know. We always fancied that Luxembourg formed part of the Germanic Confederation, though attached to the Crown of Holland. It is pretended that Venetia, belonging to an Italian confederation in which Austria should be predominant, and attached to the Crown of Austria, would be in the same position as Luxembourg? The merest schoolboy will laugh this "idea" to scorn.

It is a little late to fabricate a compromise which would have exposed its inventors to derision, had it been devised at a moment when compromise was not impossible. The *Moniteur*, even in its happiest moments of soft speaking, is nothing if not sinister. It is good enough to vouchsafe the assurance that the Archdukes will not be restored by foreign force; but by way of compensation, it adds that "instead of a policy of reconciliation and peace, a feeling of distrust and hatred will be seen to reappear, which will entail great misfortunes." In other words, the intrigues of the reconciled Emperors will continue to foment intestine troubles as a pretext for foreign interventions; and no wonder a Congress "which we hail with all our wishes" is hardly expected under these encouraging circumstances to obtain better conditions for Italy. A voice from St. Sauveur, admonished, no doubt, by the peaceful and charitable influences of that favoured region, benevolently admits that "it would not be right to ask from a great Power important concessions without offering equitable compensations." Surely it is a pity that this very just reflection had not occurred to its author last New Year's-day. It is true that the real and the ostensible objects of a war are not always identical, and that when the question is of peace or war is a matter of one man's convenience, it is apt to depend on considerations which have very little to do with what the *Moniteur* calls "an idea;" unless it be an idea that an Emperor Napoleon is bound to prove himself a General, to show that he can stand fire, and to make a campaign of Italy; not to mention the urgent demand for a new *mise en scene* on St. Napoleon's Day. If, then, war be indeed the only way to resolve the difficulty which the Peace of Villafranca has rather exasperated than resolved, Europe as well as Italy has a right to complain. A nation that professes to fight for "an idea" ought at least to fight with a tolerably clear idea of all possible consequences, whether on the Mincio or the Rhine. The only nation in Europe that fights for "an idea" ought at least to "accomplish its task." Now, comparing the article of the *Moniteur* dated the 9th of August, with the Milan proclamation, who but an Emperor would have the courage to say that "France has accomplished her task in Italy?" It is not, we hasten to acknowledge, the fault of France that her task remains unaccomplished; neither, perhaps, is it the fault of France that the task was undertaken by her Emperor.

The *Morning Herald* on our National Defences:—

The whole country is waiting with a keen interest for the report of the commission on national defences. After the excitement which was kindled in and out of Parliament it is a comfortable reflection that the present comparative repose is not a listless reaction, but a patient anticipation of the final settlement of the question. We have done battle with a tardy Government and won the day, and it is to be hoped that we shall get more out of the commissioners than Lord Palmerston would have given us of his own free will. It will be something, at any rate, to have an account of our fortifications and defensive resources apart from an official statement of the requisite pecuniary outlay. The annual narrative of a State Secretary may or may not be honest; it may be delivered by a Sir John Pakington or a Sir Charles Wood; but nineteen times out of twenty it reads as though it were intended to square with something untold. It is like a builder's estimate—we know there is something behind to be heard of hereafter. Besides, the annual votes set apart for the fortifications are almost always incomplete driblets, which make their appearance year after year, and occasionally the works themselves are put a stop to in a very summary and unfinished manner.

Such is the dread of a heavy outlay on these things, and there is such a fatality apparently against completion, that we are in some fear that the looked-for report will be in the nature of a timid compromise after all. It cannot satisfy every one. But the more it displeases a certain section of men who are always ready to raise their voices against the national wish the more it will be worth adopting. Mr. Bright and his crew make up their minds, it is supposed, to be always on the unacceptable side, and take to unpopularity as naturally as plants do to the material which more highly organised beings get rid of. The country must not look for any acquiescence from them unless they think that by acquiescing they can get rid of the subject for the present. It is to be hoped that the commissioners will recommend a present outlay in order that the proper defensive standard may at once reached, and hereafter conscientiously maintained by subsequent Administrations. England had for so many years been engaged in war from time to time, previous to the peace of 1815, that the mere force of circumstances, actively kept up by repeated hostilities, compelled her to be always prepared. Forty years of peace made her like a fish out of water, and that water the very stream in which Mr. Cobden and his companions have been floating for some years past. This accounts readily enough for a great deal of the clumsiness which has been the wonder of the world, and for the noisy energy which has excited the sententious garrulity of M. de Morny. Almost for the first time in her history England has enjoyed a prolonged peace—that is to say, a peaceful understanding—with France, and having actually looked on at a European war, Englishmen are beginning to hope that peace is a reality. At least they know something of the blessings of tranquillity, and are anxious to decide upon what terms (with themselves) these blessings can be preserved. Accordingly the people are about to inform themselves upon the fact; and if the elements of security happen to take the shape of ships, guns, and bastions, we may be thankful that they are made of such stable materials. Oaths and promises are worth nothing, and treaties are torn up; and since France herself has taken such a liberal view of peace establishments, in beginning a gigantic war upon such a foolish standard, Englishmen must shape their views according to the necessities of the times.

In anticipating the report of the commissioners we again say that the country must be prepared for a compromise. There may be a compromise without incompleteness, and moderation without failure. Something must be settled midway between a line of coast frowning with guns and battlements, never to be held when the tug of war comes, and the inviting nakedness of the year '35. We want a system which may be kept at a *minimum* rather than not kept at all, but which can be expanded into a war demonstration at the bidding of the Government of the day. We want a statement of England's necessities in the matter of defence, a list of *sine quibus non*, which it may be treason, folly, or Cobdenism to alter, and a standard book of reference in the hour of uncertainty and danger. If the forthcoming report goes as minutely into its subject as is the habit of commissions generally, we ought to have a clear financial statement, not only of the proposed amendments, but of the current expenses which will be incurred by maintaining in force the recommendations of the commissioners. Such a statement would be a valuable key in unravelling the mystifications of the regular estimates, and in judging of the adequacy or extravagance of the sums demanded in those annual appeals to the endurance of Englishmen. There can be no doubt of a prevailing impression that a large amount of the public money voted for the defence is miserably invested. Of actual fraud there exists probably nothing. But the result obtained for 25 millions sterling, as we now see it, is unsatisfactory in the extreme. More ought to be done with the money, and that more must be done, before the agitation is over is a growing determination in the public mind. It is clearly from this point of view that the defence question is gradually being discussed. Other matters have become fixed points; the sliding scale is now only a pecuniary, or rather economical one. Not pecuniary in the sense of withholding supplies, but of exacting good returns. A Channel fleet has been determined upon, as well as a Mediterranean squadron. We have already a band of volunteers, and are to have a naval reserve. The art of gunnery is constantly on the move, and it is altogether certain that the nation is immovable upon the question of material efficiency. The next step is to ascertain what all this ought to cost, and those who are in the best way to tell us are the commissioners, who, we will hope, are investigating the subject.

The latter portion of the so-called forty years' peace has witnessed a curious exemplification of international friendliness. No occupation has seemed to require half so much time as that of improving the implements of war. Varieties of rifled cannon spring up like mushrooms, and the invention of to-day becomes antiquated to-morrow. Where is all this to end? War itself might only stop it for a time. The only remedy seems to lie in the shape of a check to the restless spirit of invention, a little less credulity, and a little more steadiness of purpose, on the part of those who have a voice in the matter. We may take it for granted that within the next few years all sorts of "improvements" will be submitted to Government, and most of them on the long-bow principle. Have we not got something in the Armstrong gun which is good for ten years at least? What can ordinary mortals with five senses do with anything beyond? Chivalry steps in to discuss invention at a certain point, or half a ship's crew would be poisoned and stifled with a few shells that could be made in a chemist's laboratory. Civilization will hear of nothing but gunpowder and jagged metal for the ordinary purposes of destruction, so that if the present generation does not actually reach a limit, it may reasonably expect to come to a pause in the invention of shot and shell. Then, again, there is the great controversy of wood and iron vessels, floating batteries and steam rams. All these things serve to keep men in an unwholesome state of agitation. Give a boy a gun, or a bow and arrow, and he is never at rest till he has tried them. And we may be sure that if angry words ever arise between two great nations this uncertainty of the value of weapons will not help out a peaceful settlement. "Fighting it out" is a method of adjustment familiar to the English character at any rate, and the phrase comes to the lips glibly enough. Even Mr. Cobden confessed that he heard it whispered only a few weeks ago. But, then, we were all very angry, and incurred the censure of a paternal Government for an unnecessary display of temper. That we may all become calm, resolute yet reasonable, under the influence of the commissioners' report, is a very natural and laudable desire.

QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Mr. Robson's engagement at this theatre terminated on Saturday evening, on which occasion the performances were for his benefit, and we are happy to state that the audience was one of the largest that has assembled on any night during the engagement to study and be delighted with the masterly impersonations of this most original actor. The pieces selected by him, for representation on his benefit night, called for the exercise, on his part, of widely different qualities—so different, indeed, and apparently incompatible with each other, that we believe they have never been formed to exist in the same person—certainly not to such a remarkable degree of perfection as they do in Mr. Robson. The pieces were *Daddy Hardacre* and *Boots at the Swan*, the one involving the possession of intense tragic power, and the other requiring the keenest sense of humour and fullest capacity for conveying that humour, so as to give the two leading characters the success that Mr. Robson has taught us they deserve. It is needless to say that in the scene in which he discovers that he has been robbed of his cherished gold, and subsequently learns that the perpetrator of this dreadful wrong upon him is his beloved daughter, for whom alone, of all the human race, he entertains affection, his acting bore upon it throughout the stamp of true genius. His rage and despair at his loss were startling, and his occasional gleams of affection for his daughter, breaking out through the tempest of his fury were pourtrayed with a striking fidelity to nature. He was called before the curtain, and most enthusiastically applauded. In the farce of *Boots at the Swan* he kept the audience in a roar of laughter, and having been again brought before the curtain at the close, he briefly but forcibly expressed his grateful sense of the kindness he had always experienced from the Dublin public, and stated that he ascribed the position to which he had attained in London to the judicious encouragement afforded him at the commencement of his career in this city.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(From the Court Circular.)

BALMORAL, SEPTEMBER 8.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Helena, and attended by Lady Churchill, drove yesterday to Dhu Loch.

The Prince Consort went out deer-stalking.

The Royal dinner party included the Princess Alice, Sir George Grey, Dr. Robertson, Sir James Clark, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting.

The Right Hon. William Cowper left town on Friday.

The Marquis of Sligo, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Howth, the Earl of Pembroke, and Lord St. Lawrence, are among the latest arrivals at the Baths of Homburg.

Robert French, Esq., Miss Blake, and suite, have left Saltown for Kilmore Palace, County Cavan.

The Lord Chief Justice has left Old Connaught for Carriglass.

The Earl and Countess of Clare, Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, and Lady Willoughby Gordon are prolonging their stay at Calverley Park Hotel, Tonbridge Wells.

We understand Lord and Lady Castlemaine mean to return to Moydrum Castle from Cambersmere, Sutherlandshire, the first week in October; and we hear his lordship and party have had great sport both in grouse-shooting and salmon-fishing at his son-in-law's (Samuel Bateson, Esq.) since his arrival there in August.—*Westmeath Independent.*

Mr. and Mrs. Bayly have returned to their residence, 96, Leeson-street, from the Continent.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Down preached before his Excellency at the Chapel Royal, Dublin Castle, yesterday.

Mr. and Lady Isabella Stewart, accompanied by Lady Emily Toler, have left Belgrave-square for Ards, County Donegal, for the season.

The Dean of Ardagh has left Dublin Castle, for Pinninghame House, Wigtonshire, N.B.

Lord Annesley and his brother are expected this week at Costello, where the Right Hon. Richard Hely Hutchinson is at present staying.

Mr. Jeffery, who it was stated had invented a gun which would carry from Dover to Calais, has declared this statement to be wholly untrue. The disclaimer was hardly necessary.

Departures from the Railway Hotel, Galway.—His Royal Highness the Count de Paris and the Duke De Chartres, for Surrey, England; Frederick Fredcroft, Esq., Mrs. Fredcroft, and the Countess of Uxbridge, for London; Right Hon. Robert Lowe and Mrs. Lowe, Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin and the Lady Mayoress, Sir John Lawrence K.C.B., and Lady Lawrence, and family, after a tour through the Highlands of Connemara; the Lord Bishop of Winchester, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Summer, Rev. Mr. Jacob, Rev. Mr. Dallis, for Clifden; Major Wade, Hon. Captain Le Poer Trench, Captain Campbell, Mr. Eyre, Clifden Castle.

Latest Departures from the Salt Hill Hotel:—Judge and Mrs. Hargreave, for Leeds, Yorkshire; the Hon. F. Peel, M.P., and Mrs. Peel and suite, for Killarney; the Earl and Countess of Carnwath, family, and suite, for Torquay. Arrivals—The Dean of Armagh and Mrs. Disney, Captain and Mrs. Coote and suite.

ILLNESS OF HORACE ROCHFORT, ESQ.—We have great pleasure in being able to announce that the above respected gentleman, who was unwell for a few days, in London, is perfectly recovered, and is now on his way home. We mention this as reports have been in circulation of his being still in a very bad state of health.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

BRAY.

The band of the 22d Regiment will perform at Bray this day, from three until six o'clock p.m., weather permitting.

The band of the Royal Lanark Militia will play at Kingstown on Wednesday next.

The band of the 3d Light Dragoons will play at Kingstown on Saturday.

The Church.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has appointed the Rev. George B. Wheeler, A.M., to the chaplaincy of Smithfield Government Prison.

The Army.

The Defence Commission, consisting of Gen. Sir H. D. Jones, Sir F. Abbot, Gen. Cameron, Col. Lefroy, Captain Key, R.N., and Mr. Ferguson—recently appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the state of the national defences—were at Portland on Thursday, and made a long inspection of the fortification works now in progress for the defence of the harbour; and also witnessed some interesting experiments for the practical testing of the relative shot—resisting merits of the Portland roach stone and Cornish granite. A massive piece of masonry, representing a section of the circular batteries about to be erected on the breakwater, was built at the foot of the cliff on the north shore of the island, and was subjected to a close and well-directed fire from a 68-lb. gun from her Majesty's ship Blenheim, which had taken up a position about 500 yards distant. The result of the firing was satisfactory, and will afford valuable data to the War Offices as to the relative strength of the different stones, one half of the section being roach and the other granite.

The Defence Commission will probably continue their investigations some time longer, as the works to be examined and those in contemplation are of a most formidable character, and will doubtless make the island and harbour of Portland the most secure of any we possess, not excepting Gibraltar or Malta. The Breakwater is making rapid progress, and has already advanced about 2,400 yards from the north-eastern extremity of the island, and shelters an anchorage of upwards of 1,200 acres. The number of men employed in the construction of these great works is over 700, in addition to 1,000 convicts, and is augmenting daily.

On Friday, Major-Gen. Eyre, the Commandant of Chatham garrison, attended by a staff officer, proceeded to Gravesend for the purpose of inspecting the Hanover and the Octavia, two of the ships chartered by the Hon. Council for the conveyance of reinforcements to India. The Hanover is a fine vessel of 1,045 tons; she will embark the following troops for Calcutta this day:—3 officers and 65 non-commissioned officers and men of the 2d (the Queen's) Dragoon Guards, from Canterbury; 2 officers and 309 men of all ranks of the 77th Regiment, from Chatham; and 1 officer of the Royal Artillery, from Woolwich; total, 6 officers, and 374 non-commissioned officers and men. Staff Assist.-Surg. Edwin Parsonage, M.D., from Portsmouth, will embark in medical charge of the troops. The Octavia also embarked her troops at Gravesend on Saturday, the following being the detachments that proceeded to Calcutta in that vessel—viz., 3 officers of the 7th Hussars, from Canterbury; 2 officers and 251 non-commissioned officers and men of the 2d battalion 60th Royal Rifles, and 2 officers of the 2d battalion Rifle Brigade, from Winchester; and 3 officers and 115 non-commissioned officers and men of the 73d Regiment, from Chatham; total 7 officers and 367 men of all ranks, the whole in medical charge of Staff-Surgeon John Clarke, M.D., from Winchester.

The Urgent screw troop-ship, Commander Hire, arrived at Spithead on Friday morning, from Corfu, Malta, and Gibraltar. The Urgent was detained two days at Malta to receive on board the four mutineers from the Marlborough. The men were had up for punishment on the Saturday, prior to the Urgent's sailing, but were found to be so far intoxicated as to necessitate the postponing of the punishment until the following Monday, on which day they were received on board the Urgent for passage to England, where they will undergo the remainder of their sentence. The following officers, military and naval invalids, and prisoners have come home in the Urgent:—Lieut.-Col. E. M. Browne, Royal Marines, from her Majesty's ship Hibernia, on promotion; Major W. E. Elliott, Royal Marines, her Majesty's ship Renown, invalided; Dr. Carmichael, her Majesty's ship Renown, invalided; Dr. J. Gallaghan, her Majesty's ship Conqueror, invalided; Mr. Youel, master from Racoon, to join Diadem; Mr. Palander, midshipman, from Renown; Mr. Ramsden, paymaster, from the Princess Royal; Mr. Yorke, midshipman, to join the Aboukir; and several private passengers, besides 134 naval invalids. Among the military invalids and men who have served their time are Lieut. Crawford, in military command of the Royal Artillery; 2nd Regiment, Surg. Doherty, in medical charge, 1 corporal, 7 privates, 1 woman, and 1 child; 9th Regiment, Lieut. Layard and Ensign Collins; 15th Regmt., Lieut. Coetlogan; 25th Regmt., Lieut. Fitzgerald, 1 sergeant, 9 privates, 1 woman, 2 children; 100th Regmt., 2 sergeants, 7 corporals, 7 privates, 3 women, and 1 child, Rifle Brigade, 2 privates, 4 military convicts, and 24 convicts from Gibraltar. The Urgent has had fine weather the whole passage home. At Gibraltar were her Majesty's ships Vulture and Redpole. Three deaths have occurred during the passage. The Urgent steamed into Portsmouth harbour soon after high water, and berthed alongside the sheer jetty.

The troops at the Curragh camp will be shortly diminished by the reduction of five regiments, who will, in a few weeks, be stationed at Kilkenny, Tralee, Galway, Clonmel, and Waterford.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

A body of fifty men, command by Lieutenant Morgan, arrived in Galway on last Thursday. The party belonged to the 59th Regiment, and came from Athlone. They will remain in Galway.

Militia.

On Friday, the Royal Elthorne (5th) Middlesex Militia, Lieutenant-Colonel Murray Prior commandant, now stationed in Dublin, had several recruiting parties out in the metropolis raising men to make up the required strength of the regiment, which has been considerably reduced from the number of men who have volunteered into the regular army.

It is rumoured that the head-quarters of the Royal Lanark Militia will be shortly removed to Newry, and that a detachment will be stationed at Enniskillen.

The Navy.

The following ships are now in Portland harbour:—The screw line-of-battle ships Edgar, 91; Neptune, 91; Blenheim, 60; and the steam frigate Imperieuse, 50.

Several coal vessels have arrived for the supply of the Great Eastern steamship, which is expected at Portland on Sunday morning. Special trains are to run on all the railways to Weymouth, and the town is expected to be crowded to excess by sight-seers, who will doubtless flock in great numbers to see the noble ship at anchor in this harbour.

The screw frigate Ariadne, 32, and 800 horse-power, nominal, which was launched a short time since at Deptford, is ordered to be brought to Chatham Dockyard to be made ready for sea, in consequence of there being no dock at either Woolwich, Deptford, or Sheerness large enough to receive her. She will be docked in the dock now occupied by the screw frigate Charybdis 21.

The Louisa, victualling ship, has sailed from Chatham with a large quantity of stores for Deptford dockyard.

In consequence of the activity with which recruiting for the Royal Marines has proceeded, the Chatham division is now considerably over its usual complement. Yesterday a number of volunteers joined head-quarters from the 3rd West York Light Infantry Militia Regiment.

Her Majesty's paddlewheel steam sloop Gorgon, 6 guns, Commander Bedford C. T. Pim, has put into Cork harbour, for repairs. She left Devonport on Tuesday week for the North American station, but in a few days afterwards she encountered a heavy gale, by which she received much damage, her topmasts and topgallant masts being carried away and portions of her rigging being injured. Five of her crew were at the same time swept overboard.

The Board of Admiralty made their annual inspection of the works in connexion with the Portland harbour on Tuesday afternoon. The members present were—The Duke of Somerset, Admiral Sir Richard Dundas, Captain Pelham, R.N., and Captain Eden, R.N. The Secretary of War, Mr. Sidney Herbert, accompanied by General Sir John Burgoyne, R.E., also arrived at Portland on Tuesday, to examine the progress of the fortification works. They were attended over the works by Mr. Coode, engineer-in-chief, and Mr. Leathar, contractor of the breakwater, &c., and Major Nugent, the Commanding Royal Engineer of the district. The inspection lasted until dusk, when their lordships embarked on board the Osborne and Black Eagle steam yachts, which left the harbour early on Wednesday morning for the Channel Islands.

On Thursday the three-gun battery, to sweep the entrance of Weymouth harbour, was completed; the Royal Engineers have commenced erecting a 50-gun battery, which when complete will be mounted with Armstrong's long-range guns. The works for the protection of this part of the coast are progressing rapidly.

A second Court of Inquiry on Lieut. Blair and the 23 survivors of the crew of her Majesty's ship Heron, which capsized off the coast of Africa, is ordered to be held on board her Majesty's ship Victory, at Portsmouth.

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Monday, One o'Clock, a. m.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH IN CHINA—SERIOUS LOSS.

TRIESTE, SEPT. 10.—The Australian (Lloyd's) steamer, just arrived, brings the following advices:—"Shanghai, July 15.—On the arrival of the allied squadron at the mouth of the Peiho, or Yellow River, its further advance west was prevented by the Chinese. An engagement on land and water took place on the 25th June, at the Taku forts. The English lost several gunboats and 464 men killed and wounded; amongst the latter are 22 officers. The squadron has returned. It is stated that the American Ambassador has been admitted to Pekin. The hope of the treaty being carried out is given up, and a fresh war is considered imminent.

CANTON, JULY 20.—All traffic with the interior is interrupted. The allies still occupy the town.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 8.—European intelligence has been received here through the Red Sea telegraph for the first time. The civil employes have raised objections to threatened diminution of their salaries. The Commander-in-Chief has issued an order of the day in which he addresses the European troops in a warning manner. The rebels in the mountains of Nepaul number about 8,000 men.

ALEXANDRIA, SEPT. 3.—(*Via* Vienna.)—The vessels of the expedition to Pekin, having on board the French and English Ambassadors, were fired at in the Peiho River with cannon balls. Three English war ships were sunk, sixteen officers killed, and the English Admiral wounded. The Ambassadors were compelled to return.

COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 8TH.—Imports flat; exports quiet. Freights unaltered. Exchange, 2¼ to 2⅜.

MADRAS, AUGUST 13TH.—Exchange, 2⅜ to 2½.

CANTON, JULY 20TH.—Imports—No enquiry.

SHANGHAE, JULY 15TH.—Silk quiet. Tea market favourable. Exchange 6s. 4½d.—In freights nothing doing.

MODENA.

MODENA, SEPTEMBER 10.—M. Parizi, ex-Secretary in the Cabinet of Francis V.; M. G. Perri, Keeper of the Privy Archives and M. Solieri, ex-Secretary-General in the late Ministry for Foreign Affairs, have acknowledged to-day before a notary the authenticity of the writing of the two letters from Francis V., abusing the Emperor Napoleon, France, and the other Western Powers. This declaration is in reply to the article in the French *Pays.*

BOLOGNA, SEPT. 10.—The National Assembly has decreed—First, that all those who have governed in the Romagna, from 12th June till the present time have deserved well of their country. 2nd. The ratification of the title and the authority of M. Cipricani as Governor-General, with responsible Ministers. 3d. That full powers be conferred on M. Cipricani for the preservation of order in the interior, and for the defence of the country. 4th. That M. Capricani be charged to co-operate energetically for the accomplishment of the wishes of the Assembly to procure a more intimate union with the other provinces of Central Italy. 5th. That to M. Capricani is given the facility of proroguing and reconvoking the National Assembly.

One hour afterwards the Minister of Grace and Justice led a decree for the prorogation of the assembly.

ZURICH, SEPT. 10.—To-day the French and Austrian Plenipotentiaries held a conference. A courier has arrived from the French Cabinet, and another left for Paris.

HER MAJESTY'S MISSION IN CHINA.

A telegram which arrived in cipher—the substance only can be given—was received this morning at the Foreign Office, through Alexandria and Constantinople, from Mr. Rumbolt, Secretary to her Majesty's Mission in China, dated August 29th. Admiral Hope arrived off the Peiho River on the 17th June, and found the fortifications had been rebuilt, but no guns or men were visible. The entrance into the river was barred with booms and stakes. The plenipotentiaries joined the squadron on the 20th, and no notice having been taken of the announcement of their arrival, and attempt was made on the 25th to force a passage, when on a sudden, batteries supported by a Mongol force of apparently 20,000 men, were unmasked, and opened a destructive fire. After a severe action, the squadron was obliged to withdraw, with the loss of the Cormorant, Lee, and Plover, and 464 killed and wounded. The French had 14 killed and wounded out of 60. The plenipotentiaries have returned to Shanghai. The rest of China is reported quiet. No fears are entertained about Canton; but the Tartar troops had been disarmed as a matter of precaution.

A further telegram received from Hall's agent, and the Consul-General in Egypt, mentions that 7 officers were killed and 7 wounded. Admiral Hope, Captains Shadwell and Vansittart, are mentioned as being wounded, but other names are too obscurely given in the telegrams to be published.

TRIESTE, SEPT. 11TH.—The construction at Lola of fifty gun screw frigates and twelve sloops and gunboats has been ordered.

FLORENCE.

FLORENCE, SEPT. 11TH.—To-day Signor Ricasoli reviewed the National Guard, the crowd shouting "Viva il Re!" S. Ricasoli has published an order of the day, thanking the Guard in the name of the country, and the King of Sardinia, for their bearing and discipline, expressing confidence in the future, and hoping that the Guard and regular troops would support the wishes of the country.

PARMA.

PARMA, SEPT. 11TH.—The National Assembly, after having received the report of the commissioners, voted unanimously and by ballot the decheance of the Bourbon dynasty, and the perpetual expulsion from the government of the State of all Princes of that house. On the same sitting a vote of thanks to the Emperor Napoleon was agreed to. The following proposals were taken into consideration:—

First—The annexation of the States to the Kingdom of Sardinia, under the constitutional sceptre of King Victor Emmanuel.

Second—The construction of a silver medal, to be distributed among the inhabitants of those provinces which have taken part in the late war.

Third—The erection of a monument to perpetuate the names of those patriots who have died for their country since 1848.—*Reuter's Telegram.*

RUMOURED OUTBREAK OF A FRESH WAR WITH CHINA.

The *Observer* is not able either to confirm or contradict the intelligence respecting the outbreak of war with the Chinese, the reported attack on the English and French fleets, and the return of the Ambassadors. The news is without date. The *Observer* remarks that it may be true for all that. If true, the war with China, and an attack on Pekin are inevitable.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

PARIS, SEPT., 10.—The Prince Chimay has arrived at Biarritz, and has taken up his quarters at the magnificent Chateau Dardon, which he has hired for the reception of the King of the Belgians. His Majesty travels under the name of the Comte de Later.

THE CONFERENCES.

ZURICH, SEPTEMBER 10.—To-day the French and Austrian Plenipotentiaries held a conference. A courier has arrived from the French Cabinet, and another has left for Paris.

Wednesday and Thursday there were no Conferences of the Plenipotentiaries. Yesterday the Sardinian Plenipotentiaries held a conference with M. de Bourqueney which lasted two hours.

THE NEW CRISIS ON THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* communicates as follows :—"The practical consequences immediately arising out of this manifesto appears to be that there will be no congress, so that if the ungrateful people of Central Italy refuse to take back their Princes, Austria is at liberty to consider the stipulation of Villafranca as unfulfilled, and may act accordingly; that if she should think to force these pretenders upon these ungrateful people at the point of the bayonet she may do so, for France has done enough, and wishes her hands rid of the whole business.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, SEPT. 10.—The official portion of the *Weiner Zeitung* of this day contains an Imperial decree for the regulation of the Protestant Churches in Hungary, the Wodochaft, Croatice, and Slavonia, and the Military boundary district. The non-official part of the same paper contains an article promising that great concessions will be made to the Protestants of all other Provinces. A Protestant member has already been elected to the consistory of Vienna. Baron Binck, formerly Minister of the Interior, and lately appointed Ambassador to Rome, is about to leave for that city.

SPAIN.

Letters received from Madrid to 5th inst. state that the English Ambassador had addressed inquiries to the Government of Spain, concerning the concentration of Spanish troops in Algesiras. The reply of Spain is said to have been drawn up with great courtesy, but did not fully explain the reason of the concentration of troops at this point.

AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, SUNDAY.—The Royal Mail steamer Asia, Captain Lott, has arrived, bringing 62 passengers, and 102,450 dollars in specie. Dates to 31st ult. The following steamships had arrived out :—The Etna, on the 28th ; City of Washington, 20th, hence ; the Ariel, from Southampton, 30th. The Indian, hence, reached Quebec 29th, and the Jason, from Galway, Cape Race, 30th. The news is unimportant. Californian advices are to 8th of August ; news unimportant. There was a healthy demand for goods at San Francisco, at unchanged prices. A duel between Senators Gwin and Broderick was expected to take place. The determination of the President to put a stop to the gross frauds on the Treasury by false vouchers was causing some little consternation at Washington. Senor Lerdos, the Mexican Envoy, had gone to New York to await instructions. The Canadian Telegraph had been much interrupted between Farther Point and Quebec by the influence of the Aurora borealis.

Venezuelan advices state that President Castro had been overthrown by the Constitutional party. The steamship Empire City had reached New York from Havana with news to 24th ult., and 776,031 dollars in specie.

COMMERCIAL.—The markets were dull, and freights slightly declined. New York money market abundantly supplied at unchanged rates. The Stock market was excited, and prices considerably advanced. Sterling exchange closed firm at 109¾ to 110¼ per cent. Ashes—Pots scarce, and 25 cents. dearer—5 dols. 37½ cents. to 5 dols. 57 cents ; pearls quiet, and nominal at 5 dols. 25 cents. Coffee quiet but firm. Cotton very quiet ; middling uplands 11⅞ cents. Flour—State and western heavy, at a decline of 15 to 20 cents. ; southern dull. Wheat quiet and slightly lower. Corn materially declined ; western, mixed, 80 cents. Iron—Scotch pig in fair demand at 23 to 24 dols. Spirits of turpentine firm, and half a cent. dearer. Rosin—Common depressed. Provisions—Pork fluctuating, but prices maintained. Beef dull, and unchanged. Lard more active. Sugar quiet but steady. Tallow firm batchers', 10¼. Freights dull. Cotton to Liverpool 7.30 seconds to ½.

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 30TH.—Cotton unchanged in prices. Sales to-day, 3,000 bales ; new middling, 12½ cents.

AUSTRALIA.

The clipper-ship Eagle has arrived in the Mersey from Melbourne, which port she left on the 4th of June. She has 34,000 ounces of gold on board, and a large cargo.

THE GREAT EASTERN—DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, 10 A.M.—The Great Eastern has just anchored in the passage from the Nore at Hastings. A terrific explosion occurred in the funnel casing of the forward boilers. The fittings of the grand saloon and lower deck cabins were blown to pieces. 18 firemen and stokers were scalded or burnt. Two are since dead. One jumped overboard and was drowned. Five are not expected to live. By an almost miraculous interposition, no passenger was burnt. The names of the killed are—John Boyd, of Millwall, fireman; Michael Mahoney ditto, jumped overboard, Edward Patrick Gorman. Those severely hurt are Michael Mulroy, C. Edwards, J. Yoxon, Liverpool; R. Adams, Rotherhithe; William Sparks, Mile-end; and William Peebles. The slightly injured are William Briston and Rawlinson. The ship and machinery, with the exception of the burst funnel, is all right.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

PORTLAND HARBOUR, SEPT. 10.

Yesterday, at 6 p.m., an accident occurred on board the Great Eastern. The feed-water pipe casing of the foremost chimney collapsed, owing so some neglect. Several stokers are seriously injured. Three since dead. The passengers are not injured. The ship and machinery are uninjured, except the main cabin fittings, which are damaged. The working of the engines continued, and the ship proceeded on her passage to Portland uninterrupted.—(Signed) G. Scott, and Six Directors.

ACCIDENT TO THE PERSIA.

The ship Ben Nevis, arrived yesterday from Quebec reports that on the 5th she passed the Persia, with cranks pin broken, which the engineers were endeavouring to repair, and is supposed to have proceeded on her way, no announcement having been made of her arrival in any of the Irish ports.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY EVENING.—Funds stationary at yesterday's closing prices. Share markets all quiet.

FUNDS AND SHARES—SEPT. 10.

Exchequer Bills, 30 5; Chester and Holyhead, 40½; Ambergate, Nottingham and [illegible] Junction, [illegible]; Caledonians, 86½ ½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 74½ 5; Great Northern, 100½ ½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 97½ ½; Great Northern A. 85 6; Leeds, Northern 44½ ½; London and North-Western, 93½; London and South Western, 93½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 35½ 6; Midland, 103½ ½; North British, 60½; South-Eastern, 76½ 7; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 88½ 9; York and North Midland, 71½ 2; Great Western of Canada, New, 5½ ½; Lombardo-Venetian, 2½ ½. New 2½ Consols closed dull at ½ to ½. Shares all a shade easier, closing weak at above rates. Canadian and French inactive.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS SATURDAY, 12 P.M.—The Rentes opened at a decline of nearly ⅛, at which all securities are offered. 3-30—The market closed firm, but there was very little doing. Rentes have risen to 68·55, or about the same as yesterday.

TATTERSALL'S—SATURDAY.

Great Yorkshire Handicap—100 to 10 against Paul, taken; 10 to 1 against Nucleus, taken; 10 to 1 against Julia, offered; 10 to 1 against Mutineer, offered; 10 to 1 against King-at-Arms, offered; 10 to 1 against Squire, offered; 10 to 1 against Coroner, offered; 10 to 6 against Defender, taken ; 100 to 7 against Mazzini, taken.

St. Leger—100 to 60 on Promised Land; 5 to 1 against Summerside, taken and offered; 20 to 1 against Gamester, offered; 20 to 1 against Gladiolus, taken; 25 to 1 against Comforter, offered; 25 to 1 against Napoleon, offered.

Manchester Betting—The bettings will best explain the doings in our market.—100 to 6 was offered at one time against Julia, but her friends rallied, and took all the tens to one they could get.

Great Yorkshire Handicap—8 to 1 against Squire, taken; 8 to 1 against Mutineer, taken; 8 to 1 against Coroner, taken; 10 to 1 against Julia, taken freely ; 12 to 1 against Paul, taken and offered; 14 to 1 against King-at-Arms, taken; 100 to 6 against Desperate, taken; 100 to 6 against Miss Whip, taken; 100 to 6 against Newstead, taken and wanted; 33 to 1 against Magnum, offered.

St. Leger—Offers to take 6 to 4 against Promised Land does not win; 6 to 1 against Summerside, taken ; 100 to 8 against Trumpeter, offered; 100 to 8 against Marionette, offered; 16 to 1 against Gladiolus, taken; 20 to 1 against Napoleon, offers to take 25 to 1; 100 to 4 against Defender, taken ; 50 to 1 against Aston, offered ; 7 to 1 against Days, and taken.

SECOND EDITION.

IRISH TIMES' OFFICE,
Half-past 12 o'clock, p.m.

LATEST TELEGAMS.

WAR WITH CHINA.

The *Daily News* says we are once more at war with China, a war which neither the justice nor necessity is doubtful—a solemn treaty has been deliberately violated in that very provision which was framed in order to close a source of misunderstanding and strife, by establishing direct intercourse with the seat of Government. It is always with regret that we contemplate the prospects of collision with the races of the East, since compared with European races, they appear to be incapable of learning the lesson of defeat, and war succeeds with fearful rapidity, but in the present case our course is so clear, that we can only hope, for humanity's sake, this war may be prosecuted with vigour and complete success.

The *Times* announces that the treaty with China is at an end, by an act faithless, barbarous, and treacherous, that the treaty has been violated, but the barbarians who have so rudely abrogated their compact, will now learn what are the tremendous penalties imposed by civilization on a sanguinary and causeless breach of treaties, and feel vengance which even their perverted subtlety, and crude metaphysics, must admit to be necessary and just. The *Times* remarks that the loss of officers and men in this attack, is very much greater than that of the whole British fleet, in the engagement with the sea defences of Sebastopol, on the 17th of October 1854.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

WEYMOUTH, SUNDAY.—Of the unfortunate men injured by the explosion, Wm. Sparks, John Yoxon, and William Tait were removed to Portland Hospital, and are progressing favourably. Robert Adams and Richard Edwards remained on board in a very precarious condition. The bodies have been removed on shore, and the inquest will take place to-morrow. As to the cause of the accident, it appears that water-buckets were packed round the funnel in order that the heat might be kept from the cabins; and, secondly, the heated water might be introduced to the boilers at high temperature in order to save the fuel. The water-casing having become heated, steam was produced, and by the neglect of somebody was not let off, consequently the casing was burst by the vapour, and carried death and destruction in its train.

The correspondent of the *Herald*, who at the time of the accident, was standing abaft the paddle-wheels, heard a curious, dull, dead, yet loud sound, resembling the report of a distant gun; but this was the explosion, although the report was scarcely heard in the distant parts of the ship, the foremost funnel shot into the air some five or six feet. The whole of the roof of the grand saloon was in splinters, morsels of plate glass ; windows and mirrors fell in showers, the funnel fell over the saloon girder, and lay partly on the deck and the saloon roof.

It is stated that as it will require about a fortnight to get the necessary repairs made in the ship, and the favourable season for the first American trip will soon be over, the idea of going to Holyhead has been abandoned ; she will therefore sail direct from Portland for America, and arrive at Holyhead on her return to this country.

MAIL NEWS.

The Panther, with the Calcutta, China, and Australian mails, arrived at Marseilles at three o'clock this morning. Mails leave for London at 10 a.m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The recent article in the *Moniteur* is still the subject of comment in this morning's papers.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that general opinion assigned to it the character of a document rather necessitated by the dogged position assumed by Austria, than indicating the initiative of a new imperial policy.

Major-General Sir William Eyre, K.C.B., died on Saturday, at the comparatively early age of fifty-three.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(Daily News' City Article.)

The Stock Exchange Market is unmarked by any event of importance; Consols closed at the same prices as yesterday. The demand for money in Lombard-street steady, about 10,000 in gold was sent into the Bank to-day.

(Times' City Article.)

The abundance of money overpowers all political influences, and the English funds, notwithstanding the depression on the Paris Bourse, had shown great steadiness throughout the day, very little business being done on Saturdays ; the demand for money has been tight, and the rate in open market has been 2¾. Negotiations are understood to be still pending for a Sardinian loan ; the Provincial government of Tuscany also requires financial aid. The Hamburgh letters state the suspension of the house of Mr. H. W. Duncker, but the liabilities are not supposed to be large.

FIRE IN STEPHEN-STREET.

A fire broke out at an early hour on Sunday morning on the premises, No. 3, Stephen-street, in the occupation of of Mr. T. O'Neill, tallow chandler, of 32, Golden-lane.

The fire was discovered at about five o'clock in the morning, and in a short time several engines were in attendance; that from the Ship-street Barracks, which was worked by the Royal Lanark Regiment, rendered especial service. Nearly the whole of the officers and men were present, and gave every assistance in their power in subduing the flames. Among the officers there, we observed the Adjutant, Captain Johnstone, Captain Robertson, Lieut. Mason, and Quartermaster Brown, who, with the Field Officer of the day, were most active and judicious in directing the efforts of their men in extinguishing the fire.

The entire of the premises were, we regret to say, destroyed, but fortunately the establishment of Messrs. Kinsley and Taggart on the one side, and of Mr. O'Brien on the other were preserved uninjured, owing to the energetic efforts made to subdue the flames.

FISHING TRAWLERS.—The four fishing trawlers of the Royal Irish Fisheries Company put up to sale on the 6th, at Ringsend Docks, Dublin, by Mr. Foxall, of the Commercial Buildings, realised £800. At the forthcoming sales next week at Galway and Dingle, several useful vessels and valuable plant will be offered, with a lucrative leasehold interest in the premises adjoining the proposed New Dock at Galway.—*Galway Vindicator.*

THIRD EDITION.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four o'clock.

LATESTET LEGRAMS.

INDIA.

The Red Sea and Indian Telegraph Company has received the following telegram:—

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND CHINA MAILS.

Aden Telegraph Office, Aug. 28.

The Simla, from Calcutta, with the mails, arrived today. Lord Clyde, in a general order, warns European soldiers of the disadvantage of taking discharges; only a few have withdrawn their names. The number of [illegible] discharges in Bengal will reach 6,000. The Sikhs on the Nepaul frontiers have had two successful engagements with the rebels.

The 5½ per cent. loan 5¼ to 5½ per cent. discount; exchange on London, 1st class paper, 6 months, 2¼.

The English and French Secretaries of Legation to China are on board the Simla.

ADEN TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SEPT. 1ST.—The Ottoman from Bombay, with dates to 21st, has arrived. Some excitement exists among the Mahomedans of the Punjaub. The 5th and 6th Regiments of Madras Cavalry have shown symptoms of disaffection at Hyderabad. The Telegraph from Kurrachee to Lahore is completed.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states, that a naval officer has been despatched by the French Government to Perim, to ascertain whether the little island is being converted into a citadel, or is availed of simply as a pedestal for a useful lantern.

THE SPECIAL FRENCH ENVOY TO INDIA.

The French papers announced that a special agent, who was sent by the French Government on a secret mission to India, has presented a report to M. Walewski giving a very gloomy picture of the situation of India.

The correspondent of the *Times* remarks that the object of the Government in seeking information by means of a secret agent is not very clear, and must remain a matter of conjecture.

INCREASE OF THE FRENCH IMPERIAL GUARD.

The effective force of the Infantry regiments of the Imperial Guard is to be increased to 3,600 men, which will raise the number of troops in the division to 14,400 men. About 1,000 men of each regiment of the Guards have been sent home, their period of service having been about to expire, but they have been replaced by 1,500 men in each regiment who have already joined.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

King Leopold is expected at Biarritz on Tuesday next, and will remain there, it is said, at least three days.

LIVERPOOL, MONDAY.—The Earl of Sefton of Liverpool, from Calcutta, has been destroyed by fire at Rangoon.

KILLALA CATHEDRAL.

A lengthened report has lately been published, subjoined to the abstract of the Treasurer's account of Killala Cathedral, for the previous year, in which the Dean remarks :—

"It is with very great pleasure, indeed, and with deep gratitude to Almighty God, in whose hands are the hearts of all men, that I am able to note that the large balance against the Fund, which I had to deplore last year, has now been nearly wiped away. The old friends of our venerable cathedral have maintained their accustomed position, while new ones have gladly come forward to aid us in our extremity, so that it is confidently hoped that next year the treasurer's account will show a balance in hands to meet any coming exigency, or to provide for some enlargement of our ecclesiastical institute.

"And surely it is a matter of great exultation, that, in this remote locality, and without a single farthing of economy estate, an organist and choir should be maintained by the sole liberality of the ecclesiastical corporation and the congregation, to stamp upon the celebration of the Divine worship that character which befits the cathedral church of the diocese. For, while we know how possible it is that with the highest musical association, Divine worship may be only a vain form, and void of that spiritual character which alone will be accepted of God—the Father of Spirits—yet we are equally assured that the aid of instrumental music, and of well-trained singers, is of divine origin, and tends much to elevate the feelings towards genuine worship. None acquainted with the provisions of God's ancient church, and the arrangements of her Royal Precentor, but must feel the truth of this statement; and while he could declare his 'heart,' was 'fixed' for the work of praise, yet he ommitted not to call on his 'psaltery and harp,' to 'awake' and bear him an accompaniment in his paroxysm of devotion (Ps. 108). And what he found a fitting associate and concomitant, shall not others less strong in the energy of praise, find an able auxilliary and preparative; and if he looked proudly at Jerusalem—chiefly for her religious organization (Ps. 122)—may not we take similar comfort to ourselves, and humbly exult in our voluntary provision for a similar end in the ancient seat of our national religion."

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT.—About a month since a military officer in the English service on half pay came to reside in Queenstown, a fact, in itself not very noteworthy but for the remarkable manner in which the gentleman conducted himself during his residence there. It appears that on his arrival in Queenstown, he put up at a respectable hotel in the town, and, as he seemed to have rather a deep purse, was considered a very eligible lodger. Shortly after his arrrival some excitement was occasioned, owing to a rumour, which was quickly circulated through the town, that an old man of military appearance, had publicly conducted himself in so gross and disgusting a manner that no virtuous female could safely walk a certain road outside the town in the evening. The conduct of which the party was accused, was that of exposing his person to young girls, and at the same time offering them sums of money. Inquiries having been made, it was found that the strange "Captain," was the party who had been guilty of such gross violations of decency. He was accordingly taken into custody and brought before the local magistrates, on a charge, stating the offences referred to above, but not being prepared for his defence, the case has been postponed until the next Petty Sessions of Queenstown, and in the meantime the Captain has been admitted to bail.—*Cork Examiner.*

STRANGE CONDUCT.—Last night, one of our (Airdrie) clergymen was applied to for the use of his church to hold a Sabbath evening service for the benefit of the funds of the Airdrie Town Mission. It was stated that probably two of the other ministers in town would officiate; but because the deputation could not give any guarantee that no reference would be made during the services to the revival movement at present going on, the use of the church was refused. What next?—*Belfast News-Letter.*

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER 11.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money	95¼ ⅜
Account	95⅜ ½
New Threes,	shut.
NOON PRICES.	
Consols, Money, and Account	95⅛ ⅜
New Threes	shut.
ONE P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	95¼ ⅜
Account	95⅜ ½
New Threes,	shut.
2. 15. P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money and Account	95⅛ ⅜
New Threes	Shut.
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	95½
Account,	95⅝ ¾
New Threes,	shut.

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 20 ; Caledonians, 86½; Eastern Counties, 56 ; Great Northern, 101 ; Great Northern, A, 85; Great Western of Canada, 15⅝ ½; Great Western, 59 ½-9; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 97½ ½; London and North Western, 93½ ½ 3; London and South Western, 90½; Midland, 103⅞; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 88½ ½; York and North Midland, 72¾; Consols opened flat at 95¼ ⅜. They are now steady at 95⅜ rather buyers. Shares opened flat, and very weak at about ½ per cent. below Saturday's closing rates. Canadians flat, and French steady.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, SEPT. 12.—1sts. 110s. ; 2nds. 103s. ; 3rds. 94s. ; 4ths. 86s. ; 5ths. 75s. ; 6ths. 52s. ; 2,100 in Market.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, SEPT. 12.—Sugar—Another floating cargo Brazil sold, otherwise market inactive. Coffee—Market quiet; floating cargoes of Rio reported. Tea market excited, owing to the news from China. Importers are not willing sellers at present, and little business has been done; prices quoted ½d. to 1d. higher. Common congou 15½d. to 16d. Rice—Very little enquiry. Rum—Nothing doing. Saltpetre—No transactions to-day. Tallow—Market steady ; spot 57s. 6d. to 57s. 9d., last three months 57s. 9d. to 59s.

LONDON CORN MARKET, SEPT. 12.—Weather very fine. Supplies large of foreign wheat, and very heavy of oats. English wheat—Supply being small was cleared off at the full rates of Monday last, and foreign in fair demand at late rates. Barley unaltered. Oats—Fair business done at 6d. advance on Monday last. Flour unaltered in value.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—At to-day's market supplies moderate of all grain except of oats, which are large. Weather fine. Wheat, English ; factors make fully last Monday's rates. Foreign in somewhat better tone, but not dearer. Cargoes, all well bid for, and 6d. per quarter is difference between buyers and sellers. Flour unchanged. Indian corn rather dearer, as cargoes are growing scarce off coast. Barley steady ; consumptive demand. Rye wanted for Continent. Peas and beans, quite unaltered. Oats 6d to 1s. cheaper since Monday.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, SEPT. 12.—Supply tolerably extensive. Trade ruled at Thursday's reduction. Beef, 2s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. ; mutton, 3s. 5d. to 4s. 2d. ; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. ; pork, 3s. to 4s. per 8lbs., &c. Supply—Beasts, 5,290 ; foreign, 1580 ; sheep, 29,130 ; foreign, 7,350 ; calves, 230 ; foreign, 182 ; pigs, 350.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, SEPT. 12.—The supply of Beef smaller, and Mutton larger than on last Monday. Demand good for the best qualities at full rate. Middling stock rather lower, Beef 4½d. to 7d. ; Mutton 6½d. to 7½d. per lb. sinking offal 2.878 Cattle and 14.124 Sheep at Market.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPTEMBER 12.—Market quiet, sales probably about 6,000, Imports 306, previously 2,195.

SHIPPING.

BELFAST.—Arrived—Marte, from Ibraila ; Malowa, (s.s.) London.

QUEENSTOWN.—Arrived—Harman Albert, Salincoa ; Imperadore Dioclezano, New York ; Anne and Isabella, Rio de la Hache ; John, Sierra Leone ; Adeline, Taganrog. The brig [illegible], hence to Kustinga, 9 days out, foundered yesterday morning 17 miles south of the old head of Kinsale. Captain and crew landed here this morning in ships' boat.

WIND AND WEATHER.

IRISH.—Newry, N.N.W., fine ; Ballymena, S., fine ; Derry, Belfast, S.S.W., fine ; Derry, S.W., fine ; Coleraine, S., fine ; Dundalk, S., fine ; Dungannon, calm, cold ; Cork, S.W., rain ; Queenstown, S., fresh breeze ; Limerick, S.S.W., wet ; Waterford, N.E., fine ; Kingstown, S., cloudy, fine.

ENGLISH.—Bradford, N.W., fine ; Lancaster, N., fine ; Goole, S.S.E., fine ; Hull, W., fine ; Huddersfield, N.W., fine ; Hartlepool, N.W., fine ; Harrowgate, S.W. ; Middlesborough and Sunderland, S.W. ; Manchester, S.W. ; [illegible] S.E. ; Wolverhampton, N.B. ; Kendal, W., all fine.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—SEPTEMBER 12.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per cent consols	94¾
New 3 per cent Stock	94
Ditto for new account 13th October	94
LOCAL DEBENTURES.	
Pipe Water Debentures 4 per cent. (New) of £100	74½
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Limerick and Ennis 5 per cent of £500	100
Waterford and Limerick 5 per cent of £500	100¼
JOINT STOCK BANKS.	
Hibernian Bank	33½
National Bank	57¼
Royal Bank of Ireland	20
STEAM.	
British and Irish	38½
City of Dublin Steam Co. 50l. Shares, improved	25½
Ditto Half Shares,	25½
Ditto shares of 1836	44½
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building	52½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Commercial Building Co.	34½
Consumers' Gas Co	9
National Insurance	34 xd
Patriotic Insurance	6
MINES.	
Carysfort Mining Co.	15s
General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited)	8½
Mining Company of Ireland (Limited)	18
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	49½
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Belfast Junction	42½ xd
Great Southern and Western	104½
Midland Gt. Western and Royal Canal	53½
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual	10

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾ ¾	
Ditto Account	94¾ ¾	95	94¾	94¾ ¾	94¾	94¾ 95
3 per Cent. Stock						
New 3 per Cent. Stock	94	94¾ ½	94¾ ½	94¾ ½	94¾ ¾	94¾ ¾
Ditto Account	94	94¾ ½	94¾ ½			94¾
Bank Stock		240	240			

Correspondence.

THE LATE KING OF SWEDEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—I see you have had no account of the burial procession of the late King of Sweden. I happened to be in Stockholm, passing through to the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, and, as a friend had secured "reserved places" from which to view the procession, I dressed in black and took my place. I do not understand the language, and cannot therefore give any account from the printed descriptions of the order of procession other than names. The temporary stage I occupied was erected close to the Riddarholmskyrkan, or Royal cathedral church. All Stockholm was out and in black. The signs of mourning were general ; the crowd orderly in the extreme. All available spaces had been staged and seated ; every window commanding a view was lined with human heads ; as also trees, roofs, towers, and spires. Where roofs were too steep tiles had been removed to enable the inmates to see. The line of road for the procession was planked and covered with five strips or widths of black canvas, the space being kept by double rows of soldiers—Cavalry (Lancers), Artillery, and Infantry. The Swedish military costumes appear dirty and plain. Dark blue and yellow prevail in colour. The Lancers, however, wear a sort of light slate or sky blue. The Infantry dark blue frock coat, black helmet, with spike, and white trousers, the facings and epaulettes yellow. The Foot Guards have shakoes, white facings, and black feathers. The horses, both of cavalry and artillery, are good, and show blood and breeding. The crowd was dense in the extreme, but throughout quiet and most orderly. The day was in keeping with the ceremonial, overshadowed with clouds and sombre ; little wind, but warm enough to secure out-of-door comfort. Yet so strong is custom that many ladies had up their parasols, and gentlemen had on their over-coats. There is nothing a Swede dreads as much as fresh air. The bright, invigorating, and life-nourishing atmosphere of the North is treated as a deadly enemy.

About 12 o'clock (noon) the procession came on ; Infantry in dark blue tunics and white trousers leading; regimental bands, stationed at intervals, playing, I presume, a Dead March—a wailing sort of cadence; church bells tolling and clocks chiming ; the step very slow, and not more than half the length of the foot moved at a time. The order of procession is described in official programmes, but as I cannot interpret, my description must be from memory. Who that has seen a Kingly Court ceremonial in any land but knows there are costumes rare and strange, if not beautiful—generals and admirals decorated until a spare inch of coat is not left uncovered on the breast—civilians also decorated most profusely—Swedish clergy—grave Lutherans—with robes, chains, and golden crosses pendant, sufficient to excite the envy of Dr. Pusey and his followers—Norweglan bishops in black, and having neck ruffles after the manner of some of the Vandyke and Rembrandt portraits—Heralds with lace collars, hats, and tall pendulous feathers, other officials with black skull caps, and tall black feathers nearly a yard high—Councillors of State, the several Orders of Knighthood, and Court officials? The Regalia of the two nations, Sweden and Norway, is borne on cushions, as also the several insignia of the Orders of the late King. The horse with its trappings is led along by grooms, the coffin is borne on men's shoulders, the four men being covered from sight beneath a black velvet pall ; a canopy is supported by nobles of the realm ; flowers are scattered on the pall and over the top of the canopy. The present King follows under a canopy carried by nobles ; then come his brothers. The Queen under a separate canopy, led by an officer of State or noble, one on each side, who support the Queen's hands, five ladies bearing her train. One of the Royal Princesses seemed to be the only real mourner. The Court ladies in black, with slashed sleeves, white collars, and trimmed with white, followed. All was quiet and orderly in the extreme, but no real mourning—that is, no moist eyes. The troops, stood erect, having muskets with fixed bayonets, and as the procession advanced they presented arms and stood so to the end.

The procession entered the church and remained some two hours engaged in religious worship connected with the funeral. As the coffin was lowered into the vault a couple of rockets were sent aloft, and cannon began to thunder at intervals. A portion of the persons returned, the King beneath the canopy which had covered the coffin, the Queen as she went, the march being quicker, the bands playing the same tune, and the bells ringing, rather than tolling ; rockets rose at intervals, and the guns from the several forts fired until four times 84 were completed. The troops left the ground, the people dispersed quietly, and the dining-rooms, or *restorateurs* were soon filled with officials—military, naval, and civil. So ended the burial of a dead King. Mourning will be worn for six months, and in no nation could this form of respect be more general. The Saxon races have the instinct of respect.

Stockholm. B. B.

THE IMPERIAL AMNESTY.—COLONEL CHARRAS AND THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

Colonel Charras has published the following letter rejecting the proffered amnesty :—

"To Louis Bonaparte,—You declare an amnesty, you pardon those thousands of citizens who have been cast by you on a foreign soil, who have been forcibly kept by you in the deadly climate of Africa, in the poisonous swamps of Cayenne. They defended against you a constitution which resulted from universal suffrage—a constitution which you bound yourself by a solemn oath to be faithful to, but which you violated. For this you struck them down, and you now amnesty them. The criminal pardons his own victims. It was to be expected that you should borrow this touch from the Cæsars of degenerate Rome. I cannot, in the face of public opinion and of history, be a party to this change of masks. It is not for him who has violated the law to pardon him who has defended it. Your pardon is an insult to those whom it affects. It conceals a snare and a trap, like all your words and all your oaths. It does not reach me. But the representative of the people whom you outraged, imprisoned, and banished, the officer whom you robbed—I whom you persecuted even in the land of exile, declare that I do not amnesty you. I do not pardon you the deaths of 15,000 Frenchmen, whom you massacred in December, whom you have wasted in your gaols and convict prisons, in the misery and wretchedness of exile. I do not forgive your violation of that constitution which you swore to maintain, nor your destruction of that republic which gave you a country. Lastly, I do not pardon your disgracing universal suffrage by fraud and terror, your enslaving and systematic demoralisation of my country. Life, indeed, when spent afar from one's family and country is bitter enough, but life in slavery would be far more bitter. The day that Liberty, Right, and Justice—those august exiles—shall return to France to inflict upon you the most deserved of chastisements, I shall enter it. That day is slow in coming, but come it will, and I can wait for it. "CHARRAS."

THE REV. H. G. GUINNESS' SERMONS.

The impressive sermons of this talented young divine still continue to attract large collections of persons. On yesterday he delivered two discourses at the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey-street, and upon both occasions the attendance was very numerous. Nearly four hundred persons remained in the building from half-past three o'clock, when the first sermon concluded, until eight o'clock, when he delivered a second, fearing the impossibility of obtaining seats should they leave their places.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN THE NORTH.

The religious revival movement continues. On Friday evening the several congregations which assembled in Belfast were large, many of the houses of worship being crowded to excess. The ministers in each place delivered addresses calculated to aid in strengthening believers and awakening the impenitent. The most solemn feeling appeared to pervade the different meetings, and the [illegible] feeling created in almost all classes since the commencement of the movement would seem to be gaining strength daily.

DOWNPATRICK BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual weekly meeting of this board was held in the Board-room of the Workhouse on Saturday last—ROBERT HERON, Esq., in the chair.

PRIESTLY MISTAKE.

The Chairman stated that a matter of the greatest importance was to come before the board which would demand all their attention. He then read the following report from the master's diary :—"I regret to have to state, that, on yesterday, the Rev. Mr. M'Convey (who officiates here for the Rev. Mr. M'Auley, the Roman Catholic chaplain) administered the rites of his church to a poor pauper woman here, named Ann Stewart, who is registered as a member of the Established Church." Now I want to read to you a letter that I got from that clergyman (the Rev. Mr. M'Convey) relating to this matter :—

"Downpatrick, Sept. 3rd, 1859.

"Gentlemen,—I attended a woman yesterday in the fever ward, and, after I did so, I was informed by Miss Keown the woman was entered as of the Established Church.

"As the circumstances is likely to come before you to-day, I beg to inform you that, before I visited this woman, I called at Miss Keown's room to ascertain the religion of the fever patient. She was not in; but I met one of the nurses who informed me that the fever patient was a Roman Catholic. I then went to see her, and she gave me the same information. When Miss Keown told me, after visiting the patient, that she was entered a Protestant, I requested her to accompany me to the fever ward, and ask the woman. She did so, and the sick woman told her in my presence, as she had previously told the nurse and me, that she was a Roman Catholic; so that I acted *bona fide* in what I did. If I had had any intimation of the previous entry, I would have consulted the master before visiting her. I have only to add that she told me her mother died in the workhouse, and died a Roman Catholic.—I am, &c.,

"P. M'CONVEY, C.C.

"To the Board of Guardians."

Chairman—You know this, gentlemen, that there is a fixed rule and regulation that if, as in this case, any clergyman comes to administer the rights of his church to any inmate of the workhouse, it is his bounden duty to see that that man or woman is registered according to his religion. And it is his bounden duty, in the first instance, to ask the master or matron as to the religion of the person on the book ; and if the man or woman wishes to change his or her religion, it must be changed in the book, and there is nothing wrong in it then ; but he is wrong in administering the rites of his church without consulting the registry-book to see whether that person is of his own church or not. That is the only, and I think it is a fair view, that I can take of the case.

Mr. Shaw—Where were our officers at the time? Where was the matron or anybody else? It seems to me to be a very extraordinary thing that a clergyman should have an opportunity of doing this without any person to look after the case.

Chairman—We want to know under what circumstances did it happen that Miss Keown was not in the way, and that there was no person there to interfere?

Master—Miss Keown was about the house somewhere. She was not in at the commencement of the ceremony. When the woman (Stewart) came here, she came as of the Established Church. When she came, I asked her in the presence of the porter what church she went to, and she said "I go to Church ;" and I then marked her in the book "Established Church." When Mr. M'Convey came, I did not see him. He went into the room where she was ; but I don't know who told him that the woman went to Chapel, and he performed the rites of the church without looking at the registry, and I reported him accordingly.

Mr. Moore—Was the woman poorly, or so dangerously ill as to require him?

Master—She is not dangerously ill, sir.

Mr. Davidson—Does the registry-book always lie open for the inspection of the clergymen who wish to see it?

Master—It does, sir.

Chairman—I don't think that any clergyman has a right to go to a patient or inmate without consulting the registry.

The Chairman then directed that Mr. M'Convey be sent for, and, on that gentleman's entrance, he (the Chairman) addressed him—I sent for you to state, as you are aware, that a complaint has been made by the master that you have administered the rites of your Church to a person who was registered as an Episcopalian ; that you went into the fever hospital, and on the authority of a pauper nurse, and without consulting any officer of the house, took it for granted that she was a Roman Catholic. I have also read your letter to this board ; but as you must be acquainted with the rules of the house that a reference to that registry is necessary in every case—that a reference to that registry book is absolutely necessary before speaking to a pauper, that is a rule by which you will be governed for the future, and that is the course, and that alone, which you will have to pursue for the future. And if a person wishes to change the religion he has first registered himself as, if he be of sound mind, no person in this board will have any objection to it ; but I must say myself that you were in error yourself in not looking at the book at the time, notwithstanding that the nurse had informed you ; because what any pauper or nurse says goes for nothing at all. Even supposing the master and matron had told you, the registry is the only thing you have depend upon ; and if you say now that you did it in error, and that you will be more cautious for the future, there will be an end of it.

Mr. P. M'Convey—I have only to remark that at the time I had not the slightest doubt about her being a Roman Catholic; and if I had had any doubt about her being a Roman Catholic, I would have followed the rule. I was told she was a Roman Catholic. I then asked the woman herself, and she told me she was a Roman Catholic, so that I had no doubt at all on my mind about it.

Chairman—But, my dear sir, to consult the registry book is the rule.

Mr. M'Convey—This woman's mother died as a Roman Catholic in the workhouse.

Chairman—I don't care what the religion of the pauper is, no clergyman has a right to speak to that person without consulting the registry.

Mr. Moore—Errors have occurred before this time, and if I was in error I would certainly acknowledged it.

Chairman—You have no right to go to her under any circumstances without consulting the book.

Mr. M'Convey—But I would not have gone near her if I had any doubt.

Mr. Shaw—You knew that the registry was there, and you should have looked at it. By your own account you had never seen this woman before, and therefore it was your bounden duty to consult it.

Mr. M'Convey—If that be the rule of the board, I was ignorant of it. Mr. Olpherts knows that I have been three or four months without looking at the registry book at all.

Chairman—The master says you have been often up looking at the registry.

Mr. M'Convey—Not for three or four months at a time.

Mr. Gordon—In every new instance, at least, the chaplain ought to do so.

Mr. M'Convey—If that be the rule of the board I will follow it, but I don't see how I was to blame when the woman herself told me she was a Roman Catholic, and one of the nurses told me so also. The nurses are surely the persons to get information from. (Cries of "No, no.")

Mr. Gordon—If they would in every new case consult the registry book it would prevent cases of this kind.

Mr. M'Convey—But if there had been a mistake in the registry——

Mr. Davidson—Even if there was a mistake in the registry, you have no right to interfere with it.

M. M'Convey—That was a rule that I was not aware of before.

A Guardian—You are aware of it now.

Chairman (to the master)—Did you ask this woman what religion she was?

Master—I did; and she said she was of the Established Church, and she said she wished to go to Church then. She was poorly in health at the time.

Mr. Morrow—Where does she belong to?

Master—Near Leggygowan.

At the Chairman's request, Mr. M'Convey then retired from the board-room.

Chairman—It is a well-known fact, and every man here knows, that the rules are fair as day, and that Mr. M'Convey knew them; but if he had, as in duty bound, told the board that he did act prematurely, and that he will not do so again—and that is all fair, reasonable, and right—the matter might have rested there. I think if this man would just say what we propose, every one here would be satisfied.

Mr. Shaw—Everyone is quite satisfied, I am sure.

Chairman—Would any person go and advise him to say that he did it inadvertently, and if he would say so it would be quite enough?

Mr. Hugh Murray then left the room for this purpose, and, having returned in a short time, said that Mr. M'Convey stated that he could not go further than to say what he had already said.

Mr. Moore—It must go into the minutes, and then let it go before the Poor Law Commissioners.

Chairman—It is but fair to Mr. M'Convey to tell him that, as he did it hastily and without consulting the registry, and that if he did not admit he was in error, we should have to report it to the Commissioners. I have nothing further to say to it.

Rev. J. S. Eagar (having requested to be allowed to make a statement) said—I was with this woman to-day, and she says that she was a Protestant, and that she was baptised in the Protestant faith, and that she was always in the habit of going to Church. She also said that she never asked or wished for a priest before he came to her. Mr. M'Convey stated in the report book that he administered the sacraments to her, but I don't know whether he baptised her or not.

Chairman—He admits himself that he did attend her; but if she says she never asked for him, or wished for him, it puts a new phase into the matter.

Mr. Eagar—She says she never asked for him and never wished for him. She says that she intended to go to Church, and that she never said anything about going to Chapel.

Chairman—In whose presence did Stewart say that she did not want to see a priest?

Mr. Eagar—In the presence of Miss Keown. She told me also that she was a member of the Church, and that she was baptised by a Protestant minister; and that her mother always told her that she was baptised by a Protestant minister.

Mr. Moore—What religion was the woman who told Mr. M'Convey that she was a Roman Catholic?

Mr. Eagar—I think she is a Roman Catholic.

Mr. Crawford—From what has transpired, and from the statements made since, I must withdraw my first statement; and I now say that we should lay the matter before the Poor Law Commissioners.

Mr. Moore—I wished from the first that it should go before the Commissioners, and that the Board should have nothing to do with it.

Chairman—It is but right to tell Mr. M'Convey what is being done, to prepare him.

Mr. Moore—I would be the last to oppose it.

The Chairman having directed that Mr. M'Convey be asked to come in, when he had entered, he (the Chairman) said—As chairman of this board I wish to express to you that the unanimous opinion of the members of the board is this—Had you said that you were in error in doing as you did with regard to this woman, all might have been ended now; but you did not do that. There has a new feature appeared in the case, and it is this: that this woman has told Mr. Eagar that she never sent for you. This makes us send the matter to the Commissioners.

Mr. M'Convey—With regard to that it is very easy to see, for the nurses are in the house. He then repeated his statements as above with regard to her being a Roman Catholic.

After disposing of some matters of no public importance, the board rose.—*Downshire Protestant.*

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

The *Cork Examiner* of Friday evening publishes the following from three correspondents at Glandore :—

The pleasure of the Glandore regatta has been sadly marred by a most appalling calamity which occurred on the evening of the second day (Tuesday). A boat which had successfully contested on both days in the sailing matches was returning from Glandore to a place in the neighbourhood of Castle Freke, with ten persons, men and women, on board, when, opposite Dunoure, near the Galley Head, it capsized, and the whole ten were drowned. The body of one woman who had been on board was washed ashore on Wednesday morning. She was a young woman named Hayes, who had been only six or seven months married, and was far advanced in pregnancy. It is with deep regret I have to add that there are strong grounds for believing the accident was caused by the drunkenness of some of the wretched victims.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

It appears that a fishing boat from the broad strand, with a crew of five men and as many passengers, were returning from the regatta at Glandore, whither they went on the previous morning, either to contest the prize or to enjoy the aquatic amusements there, when the accident occurred. As no one in the boat survived to recount the tale, the immediate cause of the disaster has not been fully ascertained ; but it is conjectured that, in the darkness of the night, she must have struck on a sunken rock, many of which abound in the same place, when she became a total wreck, and all hands perished. The scene which presented itself here was truly painful—fathers and mothers, in wild despair, looking for their children—children for their fathers and mothers—husbands for their wives—and wives for their husbands. It was peculiarly distressing to witness the tears, the shrieks, and lamentations of an aged mother, a widow, four of whose children have on this occasion found a watery grave. It was with difficulty she was restrained from precipitating herself down a steep cliff near the scene of the occurrence, that she might, as she stated, enjoy at least the last consolation of having her bones commingled with those of her children."

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

Among those lost were four brothers named, Callanan; two were married, and both their wives were lost also. The entire particulars are not yet fully known, and shall be communicated as soon as they are correctly ascertained.

CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD RAILWAY COMPANY.—MEETING ON FRIDAY.

The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this company was appointed to take place on Friday at twelve o'clock, at the Euston-square terminus.

The Marquis of Chandos took the chair at the hour stated, and was accompanied by a number of directors. The noble marquis then announced that they could not proceed with the business unless there were 20 proprietors present, and if that number were not in attendance at one o'clock the meeting would be adjourned *sine die.*

At one o'clock the meeting was adjourned accordingly.

The meeting, not being constituted, was practically of no importance, as if the meeting had been held it would have been of a mere formal character.

The dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum on first Preference Stock, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on second Preference Stock, guaranteed by the London and North-Western Company, has been already paid and the meeting was merely called to make a formal declaration of those dividends under the provisions of the Act of Parliament.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION'S MEETING.

Professor Phillips, the Association's General Secretary, has arrived in Aberdeen, and is busy completing the arrangements for the meeting.

With regard to applying for tickets, we would desire to impress upon all persons intending to become either members or associates—more especially on friends in the country, who are writing to their correspondents in Aberdeen on the subject—that in order to become so, something more is requisite than a mere money payment, as at an ordinary lecture or concert. The party must make application, and be elected a member of the association, in one or other of the above classes, before he can receive a ticket. For this purpose, personal application to the officials of the association, at the reception-room in the Mechanics' Institute, is absolutely indispensable. These rooms will be open for this purpose on and after Monday next. The different exhibitions and the various public news-rooms in the city are very properly to be thrown open to the members of the association during the sitting of the body.

It cannot be too widely known that lodgings, during the week the association will be here, can be had in plenty, and on very moderate terms. We notice, too, that the proprietors of some of our best country hotels are very properly providing accommodation for those who prefer to pass their nights and mornings in the country.

In reply to frequent inquiries from the fair sex, we believe we may state that the proper costume for all the evening meetings will be, both for ladies and gentlemen, full evening dress.

We have pleasure in stating that Messrs. Burns, of Glasgow, have kindly arranged that visiters to the Association from Ireland, who have crossed *via* Belfast and Glasgow, will be franked on their return, on producing their association ticket.

The influx of strangers to the town has already commenced.—*Aberdeen paper.*

CITY OF DUBLIN REVISION COURT.—SATURDAY.

Mr. Shaw and Mr. O'Hara presided in their respective courts on Saturday, for the purpose of revising the rated occupiers' and freemen's lists for the City of Dublin. As on the previous days, in neither of the courts were any objections of interest decided.

PATENT LEVER WATCHES.

We have just completed a number of the above in highly finished extra Strong Gold and Silver cases (some exquisitely engraved for Ladies' wear).

Nothing having been spared in their Manufacture to make them perfect, we can confidently recommend them to all with whom accuracy of time-keeping is a desideratum, as first class Watches impossible to be excelled.

Our prices will be found most moderate, and considerably under those usually charged for Watches of the same class.

Twelve years' written engagement with each Watch.

G. MARSH AND CO.,
30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post Office Clock).

N.B.—Watch and Clock REPAIRS executed under our own inspection by Workmen of the highest competence.

NOTICE.

I am reluctantly obliged, in consequence of advertisements continually appearing which are calculated to impress my patients and the public, with the belief that I have changed my establishment from Dame-street, to give such assertion my most unqualified denial, and to assure my patients that I intend to carry on my business as usual, at 75, Dame-street (Corner of Crampton-court,) which has been occupied by my Father, successor to the late Mr. Egar, Surgeon Dentist of Crampton-court, for many years.

JOHN EGAR,
75, DAME-STREET,
Opposite Lower Castle Yard.

TEETH.—MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET, (Brother and Successor to the late John Egar), continues to supply the loss of Teeth by the application of Gutta Percha to the most tender Gums, without the extraction of Stumps or any painful operation whatever. They adhere closely to the Gums, have no unnecessary ligatures, and perform with comfort the functions of the natural teeth, which in appearance they accurately resemble.

A Single Artificial Tooth, from	£0 5 0
A Complete Set, with Gold Springs, from	5 5 0
Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement,	0 5 0

MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST,
16, SUFFOLK-STREET,
(One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin.
At Home from Nine till Six.

Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
FROM FIVE SHILLINGS EACH,

supplied by Messrs. DAVIES, Surgeon-Dentist, 22, NORTH EARL-STREET (nine doors from Sackville-street), are [illegible], cheapest and best, and ensure by their eminently successful and painless method the greatest comfort, perfect mastication and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible.

DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement: it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed. (Consultation free.) Stopping or Extracting a Tooth 2s. 6d ; a Single Tooth, from 5s. ; a Set, from £5 5s. A perfect fit in every case guaranteed. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed by Messrs. DAVIES, 22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN, (nine doors from Sackville-street).

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The following is the most important portions of the article published in the *Moniteur*:—

"The Emperor Napoleon, after what had taken place, ought to have been able to rely upon the common sense and patriotism of Italy, and to believe that it would understand the mainsprings of his policy expressed in the following sentences:—

"Instead of risking a European war, and consequently the independence of his country; instead of spending an additional 300,000,000 and shedding the blood of 50,000 men, the Emperor Napoleon accepted a peace which, for the first time since centuries, sanctions the nationality of Italy. Piedmont, which more essentially represents the Italian cause, finds her power considerably increased, and, if the confederation is established, she will take the principal part; but one single condition is put to all these advantages, it is the restoration of the ancient Sovereign houses to their States.'

"This language, we still believe, will be understood by the healthy part of the nation, for without it what will happen? The French Government has already declared it; the Archdukes will not be reinstated in their States by foreign arms, but, one portion of the treaty of Villafranca not having been fulfilled, the Emperor of Austria will hold himself free of all engagements as regards Venetia. Alarmed by hostile demonstrations on the right bank of the Po, he will keep up a war footing on the left bank, and, instead of a policy of conciliation and peace, we shall witness a renewal of a policy of mistrust and hatred which will lead to new troubles and to new disasters.

"Much hope is entertained from a European Congress; we invoke it ourselves with all our heart, but we doubt whether a Congress will obtain better conditions for Italy. A Congress will only ask for what is just; and would it be just to ask for important concessions from a great Power without offering it equitable compensation in return? The only resource would be war. But let not Italy be deceived. There is but one Power in Europe that wages war *for an idea*; that Power is France, and France has accomplished her task."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* on the article in the *Moniteur*:—

The article in to-day's (Friday's) *Moniteur* is the engrossing topic of conversation and comment. The effect in public is unfavourable; and future complications again menacing to the peace of Europe are generally anticipated. The article came last night direct from St. Sauveur to the *Moniteur*, and in the well-known handwriting employed on these occasions. It did not pass through the channel of the Foreign Office. Not only was it thought superfluous to submit it to M. Walewski before publication, but it was not deemed worth while to inform him of the fact, and the first information the Minister for Foreign Affairs had of this new view of the Italian question was from the official columns at the same time as every tailor and hairdresser in Paris.

In this document we have once more the proof that the Emperor had not carefully considered all the difficulties, nor taken a sufficient view of the complications which would attend a struggle against Austria. It is not very flattering or consoling to be told that so much blood and treasure have been spent by France in obtaining results admitted to be comparatively so limited. The Italians, as well as the French, may reply that it was not when he was in the midst of the difficulties mentioned in this document that it should have first occurred to the Emperor that all Germany would, on the first signal, come to the aid of Austria; and that the four great fortresses which arrested the French armies were not built merely since the war broke out, or had lain unknown and unsuspected up to that period.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, FRIDAY EVENING.—The famous State paper in to-day's *Moniteur*, which will run over Europe on wires, is a grand mystification about Italy. It is meant to bamboozle Kaiser Franz Joseph, and get rid of all responsibility as to the non-return of his satellite dukes, shifting the blame on the populations who are quite ready to assume it. It is not true that after Solferino France was inferior in force to the vanquished and demoralised Austrians, or that a war on the Rhine was threatened. Franz Joseph has openly said the very reverse, and made peace avowedly on the score of such aid being refused him. Napoleon III. is no fool, and if he sincerely meant to restore these Austrian satraps he would not have given Central Italy the vantage ground it now holds, in its full organisation and accumulated means of resistance. But the simple fact of what is going on concerning Romagna throws a flood of light on the real policy of the French Emperor: the matter stands thus.

You had on the *Debats'* authority from Rome a statement that Count Grammont had positively told Pius that he must come to terms with the Legations, and that no dragooning would do: if any ejected authority had a chance of forcible reinstatement it was this Italian prince, sustained by French troops, but not a French soldier will set foot in Romagna, nor will any other foreign battalion be suffered to do so. A letter in *L'Univers* to-day fully corroborates the *Debats*, and confirms the fact that a lay viceroy is proposed for Pio's acceptance, and a simple tribute to be all he is to look for beyond Apennine. The correspondent of *L'Univers* enters into ridiculously minute details of the transaction. He says that on De Grammont's return from his late trip to France, Antonelli and Co. were on tiptoe to learn what was in store for them. They watched for the 25th August (Feast of St. Louise), when the Pope was to visit the French Church. It was etiquette for a French Ambassador to be in waiting and personally open the carriage door for the Pope to descend. Now, to the horror of all chamberlains, De Grammont made no appearance, and a major domo had to perform this important office in his stead. Seven days had elapsed since his return, and he had not yet demanded audience, but on the 29th August he was to have one. To show him what was expected, at noon on that day, by Antonelli's arrangement, a grand turn-out appeared at the Vatican in the shape of Marchese Bargagli, who was solemnly introduced as "Tuscan Envoy" on the part of the "new archduke" Ferdinand Fitz-Leopold. De Grammont, who came without ceremony, had to wait for this farce to be enacted, and had then an interview of one hour and a half. The substance of his communication is stated by *L'Univers* to be a formal announcement that in February, 1860, no French troops would be found even in Rome. That no foreign force had any right to be on Italian soil, and that the independence of the Pope required him to be under the control of none of the European Powers. That it was his business so to govern the Roman territory, and that a native army should suffice for his guard. The upshot of the whole may be gathered from the words put into Pio's mouth by *L'Univers*, "*Nous voila sacrifiés!*"

THE FRENCH AND THE POPE.

We learn by a letter from Rome, in the *Times*, that the Duc de Grammont, French Ambassador, had an interview with Cardinal Antonelli on the 27th:—

"The substance of what passed is, I am assured by very good authority, to this effect:—

"'The obstinacy of the Court of Rome in not publishing the reforms which had been demanded of it had brought matters to that point that it was impossible that the Romagna should ever return to the power of the Holy See; that France could not intervene without granting the same right to Austria to intervene in the Duchies, which would be opposed to the principle established at Zurich and approved by all Europe; that it was with the greatest pain he was compelled to say that the Romagna were definitively separated from the Popedom by the fault of the Roman Court, and not of the Emperor of the French; and that, at the very farthest, all that Rome could expect would be an annual tribute.'

"At these words the Cardinal is related to have said —'It never will be so; Providence will take care to protect the Holy See.' The Ambassador added, 'that the French troops could no longer remain in Rome, and that the capital, with the remainder of the State, could not be retained unless reforms were granted.' 'Let them leave,' said the Cardinal;—'let the French leave, for neither Rome nor the State will suffer.' If these were not the precise words, you may take it as certain that the conversation above reported is correct, as I have it from a good source. In my next I shall be able to give you, I hope, the result of the audience with the Pope. Meantime, the Camarilla are pushing things to an extremity, so as to create disorders which will authorise them to call on the Catholic world for assistance; to raise the cry that the Church is in danger, and the Universal Pastor is threatened with destruction by the wolves. At the risk of a religious war they would rouse all Europe—such is the desire of the clergy of the Vatican.

"The Pope is better; the wound in his leg is closed; though he suffers much from cramp in the legs. In other respects he is well, and perfectly resigned to the grand events which form the present and the future of the Roman world.

ITALY.

The senators and deputies of Piedmont gave a grand banquet at Turin to the Tuscan deputies on the 6th. On this occasion Professor Giorgini, one of the latter, delivered a speech, remarkable for the unqualified manner in which he declared the union of Tuscany and Piedmont to be an accomplished fact. "Our mission," he said, "is at an end; the vote of union proclaimed by Tuscany—accepted, ratified, and sanctioned by the King and people of Piedmont—is no longer a mere vote—it is a solemn and indissoluble compact."

THE PAPAL STATES.

ROME, SEPT. 3.—The following is the text of the motion presented to the Assembly of Romagna on the 3rd, and the adoption of which has already been announced by telegraph:—

"Considering that the people of Romagna, after having in former centuries lived under their own statutes and laws, and in the beginning of the present century formed part of a civil kingdom, were in 1815 placed under the temporal government of the Pope against their will; considering that that government, while it did not revive the old privileges, destroyed the good distinctions of the Italian kingdom, and afflicted its subjects by its bad administration, well known to Europe; considering that from that moment the history of these provinces became a painful succession of revolutions and reactions, so that at length exceptional measures and the state of siege became the ordinary rule of government; considering that this produced serious evils, not only by destroying public prosperity, but also by overthrowing the moral sense of the people, with incessant danger to the tranquillity of Italy and Europe; considering that every attempt at reform was vain, that the prayers of the people remained unheard, as well as the advice of the potentates of Europe, and that the promises made were never kept; considering that the said government has been found to be incompatible with Italian nationality, with civil equality, and political liberty; considering that it was not even able to defend the lives and property of its subjects; considering that it abdicated its Sovereignty *de facto*, giving up its noblest prerogatives into the hands of Austrian Generals, who for many years held the civil and military government of these provinces in their hands, and conducted it ill; considering that it cannot support itself by its own strength, but only by foreign or mercenary armies, and has therefore become incompatible with public tranquillity and permanent order; lastly, considering that the temporal government of the Pope is substantially and historically distinct from the spiritual government of the Church, which these populations will always respect; we, representatives of the people of Romagna, convoked in General Assembly, and calling God to witness as to the rectitude of our intentions, declare—that the people of Romagna refuse to live any longer under the temporal sway of the Pontiff.

"Professor ALESSANDRINI, Professor RIZZOLI, Count BENTIVOGLIO, Count GAMBERINI, Count MALVEZZI, Count MASI, Count MOSTI-ESTENSE, Count RASPONI, Dr. BILANCIONI, Marquis VARANO."—Correspondent of the *Times*.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUGUST 31.—The capital event of the day, however, is the arrival here of an article in the *Invalide Russe*, announcing, without any circumlocution, that "the sick man" is in a hopeless condition, and that the time has come when the Christian Powers must unite to put an end to this disgrace to Christianity, and drive these Turcoman hordes back into Asia. The language is as unambiguous as that used by Nicholas to Sir H. Seymour. The official journal of Constantinople reprints the article, and leaves it to the consideration of the public, with the remark that such a manifesto is inexplicable after the recent interchange of civilities. A somewhat witty vengeance has, however, been taken for the attack. As a return for the reception given to the Grand Duke Constantine a number of Russian orders have been sent to the Grand Vizier for distribution among the chief officers of state. They arrived with the *Nord*, which contained the article from the *Invalide Russe*, and for the last day or two the newspaper and the packet of orders have been lying side by side in the offices of the Grand Vizier, open to the inspection of all, and to their comments, which have neither been few nor gentle. Of course the political quidnuncs have at once got up a partition of Turkey, in which Austria gets the Principalities, Russia, Constantinople, and France, Egypt and Syria; England is left out. I believe, however, that the article in the *Invalide* is rather to be considered in the light of a stimulant to the Government to hasten its reforms and to make them real and comprehensive. There is a party of obstructives in this empire, the Tories of Turkey, who stand in the way of every improvement, and unless foreign Governments can succeed in frightening the Sultan and the old Turkish clique by intelligible menaces, the efforts of the Reform party will produce but slow effects. A part of the present Ministryand F Pacha, in particular, feels the necessity for the salvation of the empire to hasten these reforms; and they are labouring diligently to carry them out, beginning with the finances. So earnest are they in this matter that M. Lachenbacher, the Austrian member of the Council of Finance, having been recalled to Vienna, a despatch has been sent to the Turkish Minister in that city to beg that he may be left here, as they are actively engaged with Mr Falconer in preparing and carrying out a better and more orderly financial system.

ELOPEMENT FROM THE SULTAN'S HAREM.

It has been stated that the master of the Sultan's band, an Italian, had arrived at Geneva with his wife, a beautiful Circassian. According to a letter from Constantinople, this female, whose name is Sersafras Hanum, was for some time in the harem of the Sultan, and was one of his favourites. "One day," says the letter, "she called for her carriage, and, accompanied by two female slaves and a male attendant, went to Ortakie. There she stopped at a house which she indicated, and she was received by two females with marks of the most profound respect. She entered the house, followed by the two slaves, while the other remained at the door. She was introduced into a sumptuously-furnished drawing-room, and there she dismissed the two slaves, who went with the domestics of the house to an apartment, where they were entertained with cakes, cigarettes, and coffee. Two of the domestics quitted the room from time to time as if to see that nothing was wanted in the drawing-room, and after a while they all left. The two female slaves continued to amuse themselves with their coffee and cigarettes. At last, getting surprised at not seeing any of the servants return, they went out in their turn, and finding all quiet, advanced on tiptoe to the drawing-room. Hearing no noise, they entered, and to their astonishment found that their mistress had disappeared. They called out, but received no answer—the house seemed deserted. They then commenced a search in the different rooms, and presently found in a boudoir their mistress' dress. They were thunderstruck—as it was evident that she had fled! They then raised loud cries, and the male attendant entered. Hearing what had happened, he searched the house throughout, but was unable to discover the fair favourite. Hastening back to the harem, he told the black aga of her disappearance. That functionary in his turn went and searched the house with great minuteness, but could not find any trace of the Circassian, but after a while he perceived that the house opened on the port. An investigation having been instituted, it was ascertained that several persons dressed in European style had been seen in a caique near the house, and had suddenly left in it. It also turned out that a handsome Italian, named Guatelli, director of the music at court, had disappeared. The kiosque of the fugitive was examined—the gold, silver, jewellery, and sumptuous presents of all kinds which the Sultan had made her had been carried off. The beautiful Sersafras, it is said, possesses a splendid voice, which the Sultan admired greatly; and, as she has gone away with an Italian *maestro*, it is not improbable that she may some day appear in the theatres of Western Europe."

HORSERACING IN AMERICA.

The sporting portion of our community had a gala day on Tuesday on Long Island. There were matches on both the Union and Eclipse courses, of which a full and interesting account was given last week. On the Eclipse course the celebrated trotters, Flora Temple and Princess, had another opportunity—the third this season—of exhibiting their relative merits, with the usual result—Flora Temple ahead. The performances of this beautiful animal on her last running day (Tuesday week) had created quite an excitement in sporting circles, for, for the first time on record, the amazing speed of a mile in two minutes and 22 seconds was attained. This, and the assertion of her driver that she could, if pushed to it, have made the distance in two minutes and 20 seconds, created a very general desire to witness the race of Tuesday, and consequently there was an unusually large attendance. The performances of Tuesday, however, did not come up to those of the preceding day for any single mile, but the time in which the first two-mile heat was run by Flora was six and a half seconds ahead of anything that had been done before. In an article last week we made a comparison of American and English horses, and of the distinctive features of turf sports in both countries. While we believe that this country produces horses which, for speed and endurance combined, can challenge not only England, but the world, it must be confessed that as yet our racecourse system is not well calculated to encourage the sport. What would be thought in England of a racecourse where the whole field did not comprise a hundred acres, and where the spectators had to pay from a dollar to ten dollars admission fee? The idea of such a thing could hardly be realised in England, and if an attempt were made to introduce such a plan there it would prove a miserable failure; and yet that is the system on which our Long Island racecourses are conducted. The whole ground comprised in one of them would not afford room enough for the provision booths of an English racecourse. The consequence is that, no matter how great the attraction may be in regard to the quality of our races, they can never bring together more than a few thousand spectators. We have seen an advertised match on the Eclipse course postponed to a future day because there were not 30 persons present, and that, too, when the weather was most charming. The fact is, that if our sporting men ever expect to make the sport popular in this region they must cut adrift from the miserable little enclosures which they designate racecourses, but which are really only fit for exercise grounds. It must cease to be, as it now is, solely and wholly a money speculation. The proprietors of these enclosures get up matches, not for the sake of the sport, but for the sake of the dollars that they take in at the wickets; and in nine cases out of ten it is all nicely arranged beforehand which horse shall win, and the knowing ones make their books accordingly. The whole system is quite enough to destroy the popular taste for such sports; and, in fact, the general experience is that the non-professional spectator who goes once, rarely, if ever, goes again. What we really want in the vicinity of New York, and what we are surprised has not been provided before by some of our enterprising sportsmen, is a large tract of ground where the tens of thousands of our industrial population may go, on one of our New York Derby days, to enjoy the fun and frolic and excitement of regular old-country races, where they can bring their wives and sweethearts for a day's healthful sport, and where they will have nothing to pay except for their conveyance to and from the city. At the Epsom racecourse on a Derby day, one-fifth of the population of London is on the field. If we would popularise the sport here, we must follow the example of our English cousins in that respect, and then, instead of a few thousand persons assembling to see the sport, the whole motive power at the disposal of the railroad companies, and the steamboat proprietors, and the livery-stable keepers, would be insufficient to accommodate the crowds that would be flocking to the races. Will not some of the railroad or other corporations take the hint if sporting men do not? The lands may be only hired for the occasion, and the rent for booths and stalls, and stands will well compensate the proprietor. Who will get up an Epsom course near New York? Now is the time.—*New York Herald* (Aug. 27).

Letters from Madrid speak of a melancholy event which has produced an immense sensation in the fashionable world. The Marquis de la Villafleres gave at La Granja a dinner followed by a ball, at which the Duchess of Apameda was conspicuous for her toilette and her loveliness. Her conversational powers had brought round her a throng of admirers, and she was conversing with much vivacity, when her fan fell from her hand. One of the surrounding circle picked it up and presented it to her, when, to his dismay and horror, he found that she was a corpse! Of course the party was immediately broken up amid considerable emotion, and the marquis had the painful task of announcing to her Majesty the Queen of Spain this sudden death of one of her most attached friends.

THE DUCHESS OF PARMA.—We read in *L'Opinion Nationale*:—"How comes it that the Duchess of Parma is abandoned without the Emperor Francis Joseph, the natural patron of all legitimate Powers, saying a word in her favour? The following is said to be an explanation of the circumstance:—The Duchess, who made little or no resistance to the entrance of the Austrians into Parma, strongly protested when the necessities of war compelled the Franco-Sardinian troops to take possession of her States, against the violation of a neutrality which she could not maintain, and by so doing alienated the good-will of Sardinia. On the other hand, when she saw the Austrians driven back across the Ticino, the Duchess is said to have addressed a letter to M. de Cavour, in which she expressed the strongest sympathy with the liberal tendencies of Sardinian policy. A copy of this letter, addressed by the Sardinian Cabinet to its Minister in Prussia, *accidentally* came under the observation of the Austrian post-office authorities, and the Emperor Francis Joseph, irritated at what he regarded as a defection in the moment of danger, abandoned the Regent of Parma to the consequences of her double dealing."

THE DUCHESS OF PARMA AND HER FAMILY.—In speaking of a recent tour which he made in Switzerland, M. Fiorentino, a writer in the *Constitutionnel*, states that he happened to take passage on board the steamer with the Duchess of Parma and her young family, whom he thus describes:—"Scarcely had we taken our places on the deck when we noticed at the other end of the seat a lady surrounded by a group of merry laughing children. She wore a straw hat without either ribbons or feathers, and a morning dress of extreme simplicity. It is impossible to imagine sweeter or more pleasing features, or more affable manners. That lady was the Duchess of Parma, on her way from Genoa to Friburg with her children and several attendants. The young Duke Robert, who appeared to be nine or ten years of age, contemplated the lake and mountains with a thoughtful air. His younger brother treated him with great deference, and I observed that he touched his hat whenever he spoke to him. The young princesses had a most pleasing air of gentleness and good-nature. The youngest, a very pretty and lively child, amused herself by carrying her doll up and down the deck, and went every now and then to whisper some great secret to her governess. Her brothers and sisters, part of the time crowded round a juggler, admiring his dexterity, and purchasing a few trifles from him."

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the prefects calling their attention to the necessity of promptly executing the amnesty. Persons in prison for circumstances of a political nature are not only to be immediately set at liberty, but pecuniary assistance given to those who may require it in order to proceed to the place where they intend to reside.—*Galignani.*

FOOLHARDINESS.—Some time ago Willis narrated in his paper the incidents of a ride he took upon the cow-catcher of a locomotive upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The *Wheeling Intelligencer* says that since this exploit has been made known numerous applications to the conductors have been made by foolhardy passengers to ride on the same seat. A few days ago a "gent for journalism thereby—begged so hard for the privilege (gentleman and lady"—perhaps hoping to qualify themselves) of riding on the cow-catcher, that permission was granted, and the train being slightly behind time, they were carried along in this unprotected way at the rate of 55 miles an hour. When relieved from their position they could not have been persuaded to try the sensation a second time. The train had not gone two miles further when the pilot struck a cow and shouldered it. If the passengers had continued to occupy their situations they must have been killed. It is difficult to understand how the managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, or the passengers spoken of, can comfortably live with such an absence of brains as is here shown—in the one case by wishing to expose their heads to a terrible fate; in the other, by allowing the foolish deed.—*Boston Courier.*

BEDOUIN HORSEMEN.—As I do not wish to give exaggerated ideas of the powers of the Bedouin horseman, I will state more clearly in what I consider his superiority over our menage rider to consist. Put the latter inside the four walls of a school, or even in an "open menage" where the horse has been schooled till the very aspect of the ground has become associated in his mind with "right turn" and "left turn;" in fact, put him in a place where the influence of habit and the absence of extraneous excitement combine to dispose the horse's mind to obedience, and he will ride with a precision and dexterity which the Anazeh may or may not be able to equal. I never saw him exhibit under circumstances in any degree similar, and therefore cannot speak to this point. But get the same rider into the open country, make him put up his horse's temper by a sharp gallop on the turf, then tell him to repeat his riding-school feats and watch the result. See how frequently the scene becomes one of plunging and fighting against the bit on the part of the horse, and of pulling and hauling on that of the rider; observe the unwilling and imperfect obedience rendered to such a horseman, and then compare him with the Anazeh, wheeling and sweeping like a swallow on the wing, as if man and beast were inspired by one will. Then it is that you see that the Arab is a real rider, and the other a school-rider in the fullest acceptation of the term—good in the school, and good for nothing out of it.—*Blackwood.*

THE CIVIL SERVICE.—The Treasury—Mr. Richard Mills has been appointed Accountant to the Treasury, vice Mr. Forster, promoted to the office of Assistant Paymaster General. Foreign Department—Mr. Henry Nevill Dering has passed his examination as unpaid Attaché at Paris. Charity Commission—Mr. George Holford has passed his examination as clerk, in London. Law Department—Mr. William Samuel Ellcott has passed his examination as permanent clerk in the Admiralty registry. The Admiralty—Messrs. Henry Woodley, James Vivian Tippet, Wm. Richard Ternan, Paul Bedford, Adolphus Kentish Brock, Robert Francis Walglen, William Adams, and James Davisson, have passed their examinations for temporary clerkships. Customs.—Mr. W. H. J. Brown has been appointed a clerk in the Tea Department, London; Mr. William Grantham has been appointed a clerk in the Legal Quays Office, London; Mr. Henry J. Brewer has been appointed a clerk of general business at Liverpool; Mr. D. Dudgeon, controller at Sligo, has been promoted to be collector at Chester. Inland Revenue Department—The office of Accountant and Controller-General of Inland Revenue has become vacant by the death of Mr. Lewis Stephens Lyne. Stamps and Taxes Branch—Mr. William Wilson, Surveyor of Taxes, Abingdon district, has been promoted to Bury St. Edmund's district; Mr. Frederick Blake, Assistant-Surveyor of Taxes, Liverpool, has been promoted to the Surveyorship of Abington district, vice Mr. Wilson, promoted. Excise Branch—Mr. Richard Humphry, Supervisor of Armagh district, Newry collection, has been appointed supervisor of Royston district, Ware collection; Mr. Richard Coogan, examiner, has been appointed supervisor of Charleville district, Limerick collection; Mr. Richard Sanderson, examiner, has been appointed supervisor of Manningtree district, Essex collection—Mr. George Augustus Birney, examiner, has been appointed supervisor of Longside district, Aberdeen collection.—*Civil Service Gazette.*

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will and two codicils of the late Mr. Cosmo Orme, of Bryanston-square, formerly bookseller and publisher of Paternoster-row, firm of Longman and Co., were proved in London on the 26th of August, by Mr. Malcolm Orme, the nephew, and Mr. Joseph Bonsor, two of the surviving executors. Power reserved to Mr. Thomas Brown, an executor; Mr. J. Alston, another executor died previously. The personalty was sworn under 200,000*l.*—The will, with three codicils, of the late Lady Sydney Morgan, relict of the Sir Thomas Charles Morgan, M.D., were proved in London by two of the executors, Mr. Charles Wentworth Dileke, junior, and Mr. Duncan Macgregor, the other executor, Mrs. Sidney Jones, the niece, having renounced. The personalty was sworn under 16,000*l.* The will bears date 1854, and the codicils in 1858. She has left specific bequests as mementoes to several of the nobility who were her distinguished and much-valued patrons; amongst them the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Normanby, the Earl of Carlisle, Countess Beauchamp, Viscountess Combermere, and Viscountess Dungarvan. Her own MSS. she leaves to her executor, Mr. Dilke, and Mr. Hepworth Dixon. The bust in marble of herself, taken in 1830 by a French sculptor, d'Angers, she has directed her executors to present to one of the public galleries.—The will of Mr. Henry Alsager, late of Champion Park, Camberwell, formerly of Wandsworth, and of George-street, Mansion House, London, was administered to by his sisters, Mrs. Hannah Pritchard and Miss Ann Alsager. Personalty, £45,000. —*Illustrated London News.*

FATAL SHIPWRECK.—On Wednesday, intelligence was received at Lloyd's, under date Tampico, July 24, of the total loss of the ship Robert, of London, Gibson, master, on the bar of Tuspan, during a fearful hurricane. Five of the crew perished—namely, Lewis Jones, Henry Dismore, W. Brett, S. Lucas, and J. Lewis. Captain Gibson and eight others were saved, but lost everything, and reached Tampico in an utter state of destitution.

The oyster season opened generally on the first instant. In this city the price is 3s. 6d. per hundred. In Tralee only 1s. 3d., of a much larger size, and better suited for table.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

"CRAMMING" FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.

At Bloomsbury County Court, on Thursday, an action was brought by Mr. W. R. Foy, a clergyman of the Church of England, and proprietor of Belsize Academy, St. John's-terrace, Hampstead, against Mr. Alfred Mayhew, attorney, of Cary-street, Lincoln's Inn, residing at Kew, to recover the sum of £10 10s. for a month's tuition to one of his sons. Mr. Ablett, solicitor, was for the plaintiff; and Mr. Pierce, barrister, for defendant.

From plaintiff's evidence it appeared that his establishment, which was limited to ten pupils, was for the training of young gentlemen intended for the clerical, military, naval, &c., professions, preparatory to their passing an examination as to their qualification. His terms were £10 10s a month, and on those, on the 26th of July last, defendant's son, Alfred Mayhew, became one of his scholars, with an agreement with defendant that he should visit home every Saturday afternoon, and return on the Sunday night. He was assisted by three different masters to teach what he professed, which was Euclid, arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, Virgil, Cæsar, French, history, and geography. On the Monday following he received a letter from defendant, saying that not having acted as he promised in instructing his son, he had told him to leave on the following day for home, which the young gentleman did, and it was for the non-fulfilment of the agreement for the month's pay he now sued.

By Mr. Pearce—When defendant's son came to him there were only two pupils staying at the house, the others being absent on vacation; but the masters were in attendance till the following Friday, when they were away till the following Monday afternoon, he (plaintiff) during that time being ill in bed. He had numerous testimonials from noblemen and gentlemen extolling his system of training, and was given to understand that defendant's son was to be a cadet in the Bengal service. He did not smoke much himself, but never thwarted his pupils in doing so if they liked, because if he did so indoors they would be out more, his hours of study ceasing at two o'clock p. m., after which they could go where they pleased, and were not restricted to hours. He would swear that he never told defendant that he would devote eight or ten hours daily to his son's instruction, but might have said that he had come at an opportune time to have more attention paid to him. Would also swear that while defendant's son was with him he never examined a pupil in his studies while the latter was smoking a meerschaum pipe.

The defendant, in reply, said that having had the gift of an appointment for his son as cadet in the Bengal service, for which he was to pass an examination in November next, in consequence of an advertisement of plaintiff's in the morning papers, he had an interview with him, and entered into the arrangement as described, the plaintiff himself proposing that, to become perfectly qualified, his son must labour at instruction at least between eight and ten hours a day. It was on that strict understanding that he placed his son with him, removing him thither from the Rev. Dr. Thompson's, incumbent of Old Brentford, where he had been since February, 1857, because that gentleman only being able to instruct him about three hours a day, was doubtful if he could perfect him. It was in consequence of what his son told him on the first Sunday he came home, he took him away, paying, however, into court, for the days he had been there, £2 12s. 6d. for plaintiff's use.

Alfred Mayhew, jun., a youth aged 16 years, said that the whole time he was at plaintiff's he only received seventeen hours' instruction, which lessened, instead of increasing, the learning he did possess.

His Honour considered the money paid into court sufficient, and gave judgment for defendant—plaintiff being ordered to pay the costs, amounting to £3 13s. 6d.

THE ANNUITY-TAX.—The *Daily Scotsman* gives an account of a series of arrests which took place in Edinburgh on Wednesday, in consequence of the non-payment of annuity-tax. After several arrests had been made quietly, the officers came to the shop of a Mr. Hunter, a confectioner of North St. Andrew-street, and demanded the tax. He declared that he owed nothing, and that if they wanted to take him to jail they must carry him, as he would not go of his own accord. Mr. Falconer then ordered two of his assistants to go round the counter and drag him out. This they could not do, and Mr. Falconer and another assistant seized him by the neck, while the others carried him by the feet. In this way he was dragged from behind his counter, down the steps and across the pavement to a cab, into which they attempted to force him. He was thrown back on the floor of the cab. Mr. Falconer and an assistant went into it, and endeavoured to drag him on to the seat. Two of the assistants and a policeman tried to force his legs into the coach, and one went round to the other side, opened the door, and endeavoured to draw him further in. By this time a large concourse of people had assembled, and, hearing that it was an arrest for annuity-tax, gave vent to their feelings by cries of execration. They saw the prisoner lying pale and haggard, his eyes staring, his hair dishevelled, his neckerchief and shirt torn, and his clothes all in disarray. A cry of deep hatred arose. "Down with the Annuity-tax!" "What a disgrace to Christianity!" "To —— with the ministers!" and a rush was made to the cab. The concurrent, who was trying by the opposite door to drag Mr. Hunter, was forcibly seized and turned away. Mr. Falconer and his men were hustled, and their hats knocked off and thrown into the air. One of them, a short stout man, dressed in a grey tweed coat, unclasped a knife, and rushed furiously upon the crowd. One lad narrowly escaped having his cheek ripped open. Again the crowd closed upon the officers, but again did the fear of the open knife make them stand back. The strongest determination was, however, shown that the prisoner should not be taken. While this riot was proceeding, Mr. Hunter had been allowed to rise, and was now standing at the side of the cab. Mr. Falconer then declared that he was hindered from executing his warrant, and withdrew his men.

FLOATING HOTELS.—There is a considerable number of persons to whom the sea is a luxury, if not a necessity. There are numerous keepers of yachts, and many more who would keep yachts if their means were sufficient. There is a large class of persons who visit Madeira, and a much larger class who would visit it if possessing money enough—people who need pure air for the purposes of health. There is a large class of people who, born and possessing property in England, cannot yet endure the extreme vicissitudes of the English climate. If these persons could live upon the sea they would, instead of living in houses upon the sea shore with all the disadvantages of impure air. What are the present drawbacks to dwelling on the sea? Nausea, unquiet movement, limited provisions, unpleasant contiguity, absence of society and land enjoyments, want of exercise, risk of fire, risk of drowning, expense. Assuming the capital embarked to be 500,000*l.*, 10 per cent. for interest and renewals would be 50,000*l.* a year; therefore 250 families could live here at a rental of 200*l.* a year each, say 1,000 persons at 50*l.* each, in a floating hotel. For people dwelling on the sea, and not using it as a mere road, no great speed would be needed, and probably one-fourth of the estimated fuel would suffice. The screw might serve without the paddles. With regard to nutriment, the cost would be less at sea than on shore, from the absence of duties and the facility of preservation, and all the operations of domestic service would be reduced in cost. There is no reason why families should not live together in private if desiring it. The vessel might make a continuous voyage up the Mediterranean and to other warm climates in the winter season of England, and to the North Sea and the coast of Norway in the hot months of summer. The sea kings would resume their ancient dominion, making the salt water their home with their wives and families, and with none to make them afraid. There is no doubt that iron houses on the sea can be built as cheap as brick or stone houses on the land, and as many expenses are thereby avoided, sea travelling may be obtained by persons of moderate income, as a means of health, to whom at present it is a costly luxury instead of a cheap necessity. All the conveniences of home and medical attendance might exist, instead of the absence of all comfort so frequently experienced in strange countries.—*Once a Week.*

FALL OF A DANCING PAVILION.—An accident of this nature, in Birmingham, on Tuesday, was nearly fatal to five persons. At the Bowling Green Inn, at Holyhead, in that town, there is a dancing pavilion of considerable proportions, against one side of which a new building is being erected. On Tuesday, about two tons weight of this new building fell upon the pavilion, forcing it, in an oblique direction, from its elevated position, on to the lawn, where were two servants and three children of Mr. Filter, the proprietor of the inn. These were all buried beneath the *debris*. They were promptly extricated, and the injuries, though in some cases severe, are not expected to prove fatal.

DEATH FROM FOUL AIR IN A WELL.—Yesterday afternoon great excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood of Walworth-common, in consequence of a report that several persons had been suffocated in a well upon the premises of Mr. Wood, proprietor of the Havelock omnibuses, which run from Camberwell-gate to Hackney-road. On inquiry on the spot, it was ascertained that Mr. William Plummer, aged 28 years, of the Albany-road, Camberwell, an engineer, who had been engaged in the superintendence of the fitting-up of a steam chaff-cutting machine which he had sold to Mr. Wood, had lost his life by suffocation, through foul air in a well, which he had volunteered to descend for the purpose of stopping a leak. His brother, John Plummer, aged 20 years, and four other persons, three of whom were in the employ of Wood, had narrowly escaped with their lives, having suffered severe injuries in their attempts to rescue the deceased. From the latest inquiries, it had been ascertained that John Plummer is still in a serious condition, but the other men are in a fair way of recovery.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.—A letter from Driffield, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, says:—"Now that the harvest is over there seems a mania among farm servants for entering the army, and the recruiting sergeants are continually taking off batches of fine healthy young fellows to the different regiments. One sergeant who has been here for the last nine months has been sending away the finest of the agricultural labourers at the rate of four per week."

The punishment of flogging has, we understand, been resorted to somewhat frequently lately, in the House of Correction, Cold Bath-fields. On Friday last a prisoner was tied up and had three dozen lashes inflicted upon him by order of the visiting justices, for having thrown a cell pot at one of the officers.—*Globe.*

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE.—SATURDAY.

ASSAULT.—A woman, named Alicia Bambrick, was brought up, charged with assaulting one Eliza Brown, of Thomas-street, on the 9th inst. The complainant stated that she had no knowledge of the prisoner until she met her in Bridgefoot-street, at the time aforesaid, when she made an attack upon her, spat in her face, and tore her bonnet. The prisoner not being able to explain why she had so grossly outraged law and *convenance*, was ordered by the Magistrate to pay a fine of half a crown, or be imprisoned for fourteen days.

CAPEL-STREET—SATURDAY.

BREAKING FENCES.—Thomas Dunne and Patrick Murphy were brought up in custody, charged with wilfully and maliciously breaking down the paling of one of the enclosures in the Phœnix Park. John M'Ardle, park ranger, deposed that on the day in question he saw the prisoner Dunne, who is a small boy, break down the paling by direction of the prisoner Murphy. Mr. Ennis appeared for the prisoners, and stated it was not a wanton piece of mischief on their part, but was done for the purpose of accommodating cattle. It was an illegal thing, of course, to do, but he wished to remind his worship it was not done maliciously.

Mr. Porter said it was done for the purpose of putting cattle of which the prisoners were in charge on the reserve ground, and he thought the breaking down of a fence should be classed as a malicious injury when it was done deliberately. The present case, he hoped, might prove a warning to other persons who were inclined to injure property by thoughtlessly or maliciously destroying fences. No matter where there was a reserve piece of ground in the city of Dublin intended for the comfort and convenience of the public, it was sure to be trespassed upon and damaged. If any one walked through the new squares in the Chelsea quarter of London, they would see flowers and handsome plants turning through the rails, and though hundreds and thousands of persons passed by each day no one ever injured those plants; but if one walked round Merrion-square he would see that every attempt was made, so far as the arm could reach inside the railings, to destroy and injure the plants by wantonly breaking them. In the present case he would dismiss the prisoner Dunne, and fine Murphy sixpence, with seven shillings and sixpence costs; in default of payment to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION.—Martha Irwin, who had been seventeen times previously convicted for divers offences, was brought up in custody of the police, charged with the illegal possession of a coat, pair of trousers, vest, and boots. The property was identified by an old man named Clements, who swore the articles had been stolen from his place of abode at Ringsend.

His Worship sentenced the prisoner to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for the illegal possession.

COLLEGE-STREET OFFICE—SATURDAY.

FELONY.—A woman, named Augusta Carr, was brought up in custody of Acting-Inspectors Daly and Fox, charged with having stolen, in the month of October, 1858, a quantity of valuable articles, consisting of a gold watch and guardchain, three gold rings, a gold brooch, &c., &c., from the house of G. W. Blackburne, Esq., in which she was charwoman. The case was sent for trial to the city sessions.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.—William Doyle was remanded on a charge of forcibly breaking and entering the house of Mr. Kenrick, on the night of 26th August last. It appeared that the prisoner was first perceived by the son of the prosecutor, who gave immediate alarm; and having sent a man named Bulger after him, he was at length caught, and two coats and a pair of boots were found on his person.

RAILWAY LAW.—A recent county court case in Carlisle will interest all railway travellers. The plaintiff, a solicitor, of Manchester, and three friends, were returning third class from Glasgow to Manchester. There being no carriages marked third class, they got into a second-class carriage, and the guard, after inspecting their tickets at Glasgow, before the departure of the train, exclaimed "all right," and locked the door. On arriving at Carlisle, the guard there said, "You have been travelling second-class with third-class tickets, and you'll have to pay 8s. 9d., the difference of second and third-class fares between Glasgow and Carlisle." They replied that they should not do so, as there was no carriage marked third class in the train; and, moreover, if they were wrong, the Glasgow guard should have put them right. The end of the squabble was, that they had to stay the night at an hotel in Carlisle, and sued the company for damages. The judge decided in their favour, on the ground that the guard at Glasgow told them they were "all right."

A SAFE KIND OF INFANTICIDE.—During the present summer a lady, about whose character there could be little doubt, arrived at a watering-place in this county, and soon afterwards was confined. The infant was from the first small and weakly, but the mother, who recovered rapidly, was in perfect health. She, however, did not nurse the child, but expressed her intention to have it brought up by hand. Whether the medical man who attended her offered her any advice or remonstrance on this point is not known, but he assented to her wish, and the child was placed with the wife of a man living in the neighbourhood. The infant, already weakly, rapidly became diseased. The "doctor" visited it regularly, and prescribed tonics, which were duly administered. What a mockery! Physic to an infant wasting away for want of its natural food! It became painfully emaciated, and after three weeks of suffering it died. The mother during this time saw the child frequently, but its condition did not appear to affect her. Her demeanour was rather that of one who regarded the infant as a burden which she would gladly be rid of. Everything, however, was done in proper form. A second medical man was called in to see the child, and, when all hope was gone, even a third, so that no one could say it was not properly attended to. Of children brought up by hand one-half the number die, and in the case of a weakly child the probabilities are fearfully against its surviving. About 40 per cent. of the annual mortality in Great Britain is that of children under five years of age. Do the above facts throw any light upon such shocking figures? We trust that the publication of the foregoing narrative may operate as a warning to medical men who, from whatever motive, permit themselves to sanction such trifling with human life.—*Kentish Gazette.*

SINGULAR STORY.—On the 10th of November, 1857, a boy, then between three and four years of age, son of a shoemaker named Alexander M'Kenzie, residing in Broad-close, was missing shortly after he had been seen playing in the immediate neighbourhood. Bills were issued, and every publicity given to the description of the missing child, but no trace was obtained of him, and after much grief on the part of the parents they had almost become resigned to their loss. On the 31st of August last, a woman named Elizabeth M'Donald, or Brown, was brought before the sitting magistrates at the Central Police Court, charged with the theft of some clothes from a green where they had been bleaching. She was accompanied by a little fair-haired boy, about six years of age, whom she represented to be her son, and whom she had made the instrument of her theft by getting him to go into the green, pick up the articles and bring them to her. The woman was sent for 30 days to prison, where she now is. At the same court the shoemaker named Alexander M'Kenzie, the father of the lost child, was sitting awaiting his trial on a trifling charge of assault. He could not keep his eyes off the fair-haired boy, who was supposed to be the son of the woman M'Donald, or Brown, and he took an opportunity of earnestly assuring the court officer that he felt confident the little boy was his lost child. After the woman was sentenced the child was given, at her request, into the care of the woman with whom she lodged. The address of this person was subsequently given to Alexander M'Kenzie, who stated that he would be able to prove the child was his by the fact of his having a large and peculiar mark of a burn under the arm-pit. He called at the woman's house, accompanied by a police-constable, and on examining the child the mark was found precisely as it had been described. The child himself appeared to have some recollection of M'Kenzie, and also recognised the mother and other members of the family. The boy has likewise been identified by a great number of neighbours, who speak positively to his being M'Kenzie's child. The woman M'Donald, or Brown, has been questioned on the subject, and although she maintains the child is hers, she gives by no means so satisfactory an explanation of its birth and other circumstances as to justify the conclusion that M'Kenzie and all his family and the neighbours are mistaken. When interrogated as to the conspicuous burn mark found under the child's arm-pit, she said the child had never been burned, so far as she was aware, and had no such mark. The circumstances are undergoing a careful investigation, and the whole particulars have been reported to the Sheriff's calls.—*Glasgow Daily Mail.*

A POLICEMAN IN DISGUISE.—A singular way of getting his sweetheart out of a scrape was adopted the other day by a youth named Watson, about eighteen years of age. It appears that a young woman, named Mockford, lately lodged in Frederick-place, and that she left clandestinely and took away a cap, two aprons, a black mantle, some stockings, and other articles. On Monday night, the son-in-law of the landlady espied her in the fair along with Watson, and immediately collared her and began to remove her apron and cap, at the same time reminding her of what she had taken away from her lodgings. Watson then stepped up and whispered to the man, "I am a policeman in disguise—give her into my custody." This was done, but the man shortly afterwards observed that the "policeman" let her go, and he then went up to him and demanded to see his staff, and on Watson refusing, knocked him down. Watson was afterwards given into custody, and taken before the magistrates on a charge of personating a policeman, and committed for trial.—*West Sussex Gazette.*

DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.—Turn of Life.—This is a most distressing period of woman's history: it destroys thousands; the whole of the gross humours collect together, and like a tide sweep away health and life itself, if not timely and powerfully checked. The most certain remedy for all these dangerous symptoms is Holloway's Pills. Armed with this great antidote, the fiery ordeal is passed through, and the sufferer is once more restored to the possession of unimpaired health. These Pills are equally efficacious in all female complaints, and obstructions at the dawn of womanhood.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS FOR THIS WEEK.

(*From the Weekly Agricultural Review.*)

CONSERVATORY, GREENHOUSE, &c.—Considering the risk incurred, and the very doubtful advantage to be obtained by leaving plants longer out of doors, we would advise preparations to be made within for their reception without further delay; and that, previous to taking them in, camellias, oleanders, orange trees, &c.—in a word, all smooth, hard-leaved plants, should be carefully gone over and thoroughly washed and cleansed of all impurities and insects by the sponge and soap and warm water, going over both surfaces of the leaves, and also the stems and branches, going again over them with clean soft water, and finishing with a good syringing. Examine every plant carefully and see that worms have not found their way into the pots, and also that the drainage is free and acting properly. Let every pot not perfectly clean have a good washing, and the neat and careful staking of the plants be properly attended to. In-doors give all the air possible, reduce the supply of water, and discontinue damping the floors, &c. Any cuttings of green-house plants now struck should at once be potted and hardened off to enable them to stand the winter.

STOVE.—Those who labour under the disadvantage of having only the one house or compartment for stove plants, should remove such as have completed their growth to the cooler end of the house, where they may have free ventilation, light, and a comparatively dry and cool atmosphere, keeping those plants yet growing, and young and newly-potted stock, at the warmer end, where they may have the advantage of a certain degree of warmth and moisture. These directions will, at this time, equally apply to the orchid-house.

FLOWER GARDEN, &c.—Since the change that has taken place in the weather, its effects and the heavy rains have told much on the appearance of the beds in the flower ground, particularly on verbenas; it will, therefore, be necessary to redouble exertions to maintain and prolong their beauty. For this purpose, go over the beds, cut away every decayed or decaying bloom, and all injured branches; remove every dead leaf, and see that the edges are perfectly regular. Be unremitting in attention to securing a more than sufficient supply of stock for next year's bedding. The early cuttings now struck should be at once potted, keeping them close for a few days, and afterwards well up to the glass, with full and free ventilation. Go over the seedling dahlias frequently, and remove any that are worthless at once, to give the others room, and enable you better to see and mark any likely to be worth looking after. Generally, we remark that promising flowers are least precocious. There are few things in gardening that affords more pleasure than to watch, day by day, the blooming of seedlings of any kind that we have raised ourselves, or a purer joy, when rewarded by the first sight of one likely to take a place in the public estimation.

FORCING, HARDY FRUIT, AND KITCHEN GARDEN.

VINERIES.—If the weather be wet or damp, all houses containing grapes will require slight fires occasionally; barely, however, sufficient to air the house. Where the latest crops are colouring, moisture should be withheld, and slight fires continually kept up, giving abundance of air during day, and leaving on a little at night. Melons—Late crops of these will require much attention to ensure success. Keep the vines thin, and in addition to a continuous and abundant supply of bottom-heat, it will be well to cover at night with mats or other material, in order to check radiation, from which we consider melons suffer much, particularly if the foliage be wet. Wall trees should be gone over, and any gross or over luxuriant shoots stopped; all useless or superfluous wood should be removed, in order that what is to remain should have the full advantage of air, light and sunshine, so necessary for its thorough ripening. From the tropical summer we have had, pears and apples will be fit to gather much earlier than in ordinary seasons; and as the crop of these invaluable fruits is by no means a heavy one, we strongly reccommend that they be early and carefully stored. Much loss will follow if gathering and storing be not sooner attended to than in ordinary years. Owing to the dryness of the season, mulching had to be extensively employed with wall trees; now that the fruit is ripening or ripe it should be removed, as continuing it over the roots by no means aids the ripening process, or adds to the flavour. In the Kitchen Garden, continue to earth up celery when dry. Thin out spinach sown for winter use, also turnips. Tie up lettuces and endive; dry and hank onions, hanging them in a dry, airy place. Plant out good breadths of cabbage and colewort's for Spring use. Stir the surface well between growing crops; do not tolerate a single weed; clear away all crops the moment they are over, manuring and turning up, or otherwise preparing, the ground for a succeeding crop without delay. Go on making strawberry plantations, and see that those in pots for forcing are not too much watered; the great, the essential, point to look to is, securing firm and thoroughly-ripened crowns.

When her Majesty was leaving Edinburgh last week for the North, she entered the Royal railway carriage in presence of the Duke of Buccleuch and a very small circle of spectators. Her Majesty immediately commenced to arrange the interior, and forthwith she appeared at the carriage door, and with her own Royal hands held out a heavy chair, which she intimated was one too many. This little trait recalls to mind the anecdote of the Princess of Prussia, who, on being very delicately and sagely apprised that it was not usual for Prussian Princesses to hand chairs, replied with great sweetness, "My mother, the Queen of England, hands chairs for herself and her children too." As may be supposed, the question of etiquette was settled at once.—*North Briton.*

GOOD-NATURE OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.—As is the case with most of the large dogs, the Newfoundland permits the lesser dogs to take all kinds of liberties without showing the least resentment; and if it is worried or pestered by some forward puppy, looks down with calm contempt, and passes on its way. Sometimes the little conceited animal presumes upon the dignified composure of the Newfoundland dog, and, in that case, is sure to receive some quaint punishment for its insolence. The story of the big dog that dropped the little dog into the water and then rescued it from drowning, is so well known that it needs but a passing reference. But I know of a dog, belonging to one of my friends, which behaved in a very similar manner. Being provoked beyond all endurance by the continued annoyance, it took the little tormentor in its mouth, swam well out to sea, dropped it in the water, and swam back again. Another of these animals, belonging to a workman, was attacked by a small and pugnacious bull-dog, which sprang upon the unoffending canine giant, and, after the manner of bull-dogs, "pinned him by the nose," and there hung, in spite of all endeavours to shake it off. However, the big dog happened to be a clever one, and spying a pailful of boiling tar, he bolted towards it, and deliberately lowered his foe into the hot and viscous material. The bull-dog never calculated on such a reception, and made its escape as fast as it could run, bearing with it a scalding memento of the occasion.—*Routledge's Illustrated Natural History, by the Rev. G. Wood.*

MADAME TUSSAUD.—As all persons who attain celebrity either for great exploits, great vicissitudes, great misfortunes, or from anything remarkable in their destiny, or, as the term is, their "mission," are represented by their effigies in the very curious collection of notabilities in the collection of Madame Tussaud, in Baker-street, it is not to be wondered at that a life-like figure of Dr. Smethurst has been added to the category. This figure is very faithful as a portrait, indeed nothing can approach more closely to the reality of nature. It represents Dr. Smethurst as a man who has passed his grand climacteric, who has been much engaged in the business of the world and its troubles.

They have in Philadelphia, for a novelty, a vegetarian church. It is called the Church of the Bible Christians. The Rev. Mr. Metcalf is pastor, and the members are bound to live on an exclusively vegetable diet, and avoid intoxicating drinks.

AN ELOPEMENT.—A WAR—A PEACE.—A young couple from Wilmington, Virginia, desired marriage, but the father of the girl objected to the match. The two then took their departure for South Carolina, but were overtaken by the old gentleman; pistols were flourished, and the young lady wept, though she still expressed a decided preference for death over a single life. Finally the father gave his consent, only stipulating that the wedding should be postponed till the mother could arrive to bless the nuptials. This reasonable request was agreed to, tears were dried, pistols were uncocked, and the whole party went to a family dinner at the nearest hotel.—*Boston Courier.*

BIRTHS.

D'Aubigne—September 8, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Merle D'Aubigne, D.D., of a son.

Davis—On the 9th inst., at 15, Oxford-square, Hyde-park, the wife of William Davis, Esq., of a son.

Hunter—On the 7th inst., at 24, Ainslie-place, Edinburgh, the wife of Captain William Francis Hunter, 2d Bombay Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Fremantle and Scott—On the 8th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of York, Thomas Francis Fremantle, Esq., eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas F. Fremantle, Bart., of Swanbourne, Buckinghamshire, to Lady Augusta Henrietta Scott, second daughter of the late Earl of Eldon.

Thompson and Ferguson—September 8, in Malone Church, by the Rev. J. Annesley, cousin to the bride, Millar Thompson, fifth son of the late R. Thompson, Esq., Woodburn, Carrickfergus, to Anne Jane, fourth daughter of J. Ferguson, Esq., Newforge, Malone, Belfast.

Treston and Kelly—September 10, At Dalkey Roman Catholic Church, by the Rev. Mr. Germaine, Michael Francis Treston, Esq., son of John Treston, Esq., of Tulrahan, to Emma, third daughter of Thomas Kelly, Esq., Henrietta-place, Bullock.

Waddilove and Shepherd—On the 8th inst., at St. John's, Shirley, by the Rev. M. T. Farrar, Cyrus Waddilove, Esq., of Doctors'-commons, second son of Edward Waddilove, Esq., of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, to Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Captain John Shepherd, Member of the Council of India and Deputy-Master of the Trinity-house.

DEATHS.

Howitt—September 8, at Besborough-terrace, Caroline Elizabeth infant daughter of Edward Howitt, Esq., aged seven months.

Macnamara—September 5, Maria, the wife of Mr. E. Macnamara, Stephen's-green.

Walpole—September 8, at Richmond-street, Margaret, wife of George Walpole, of Castlenode, county of Roscommon, aged 85 years.

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